



## CANADIAN LOCAL HISTORY.

## THE FIRST GAZETTEER OF UPPER CANADA.

WITH ANNOTATIONS,

BY THE REV. HENRY SCADDING, D.D.

The full title of the work which it is proposed to reprint, with annotations, is as follows:—"A short Topographical Description of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, in North America, to which is annexed a Provincial Gazetteer. London: Published by W. Faden, Geographer to His Majesty, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Charing Cross, 1799. Printed by W. Bulmer and Co., Russell Court, Cleveland Row, St. James's." In the second edition, published in 1813, "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales" is altered to "His Royal Highness the Prince Regent," and the Printers are Hamblin and Seyfang, Garlick Hill, Thames Street. In the first edition the following "Advertisement" or Preface appears:—"The accompanying Notes and Gazetteer were drawn up by David William Smith, Esq., the very able Surveyor General of Upper Canada, at the desire of Major-General Simcoe, on the plan of those of the late Capt. Hutchins for the River Ohio and the Countries adjacent. London, October 1st, 1799." The David William Smith here named was born in 1764. He was the son of Lieut.-Col. Smith, of the Fifth Regiment of Foot, formerly of Salisbury, who died Commandant at Fort Niagara in 1795. At an early age he was appointed an Ensign in his father's regiment, in which he subsequently obtained the rank of Captain. Afterwards he was called to the bar in Upper Canada, with precedence as Deputy Judge Advocate. Besides being Surveyor General, he was also one of the Trustees for the Six Nations, and of the Executive Council of the Committee for administering the Government in the Governor's absence; a member of the first three Upper Canadian Parliaments, and Speaker of the House of Assembly in two of them. On his return to England in

1802, he resided at Alnwick, where he was principal agent to the Duke of Northumberland. He was created a Baronet in 1821. In 1837 he died. He is spoken of as "a high-minded English gentleman, universally beloved for the kindness and warm-hearted generosity of his character." In Burke's General Armory, Sir David is described as being "of Upper Canada;" and in allusion doubtless to his services in that Province, his shield, Burke informs us, bore a beaver "on a chief;" and over the crest appeared the word "Canada." The whole article in Burke reads as follows:—"Smith (as borne by the late Sir David William Smith, of Upper Canada, and of Preston, County of Northumberland, Baronet.) Sir David left four daughters; the eldest married to Charles Tylee, Esq., and the youngest to Edward Tylee, Esq. Per pale, gu. and az.: on a chevron, or, between three cinquefoils, ar. as many leopard's faces sa.; on a chief of the third, a beaver passant proper. Crest: A sinister hand erect apaumée, couped at the wrist, gu., the wrist encircled with a wreath of oak, or, the palm charged with a trefoil slipped, ar.; on an escroll above—CANADA. Motto: Pro rege et patriâ. Sir David left no heirs male. His only son was killed at Quiberon, in 1811, on board His Majesty's frigate, *Spartan*."

The Instructions issued to the early surveyors by Sir David, while acting officially in Upper Canada, are still preserved. They are full of interest to the present inhabitants of the localities named. We give the letter addressed by him to Mr. Augustus Jones, at York, dated Niagara, 15th June, 1796, from which we gather that in 1796 an extension of the limits of York (Toronto) was already in contemplation. (The Governor referred to is still Gen. Simcoe.) "Sir: I enclose to you a plan of the County of York, shewing what has been surveyed, that in case His Excellency may be pleased to order it to be enlarged, you will be able to comply with His Excellency's instructions, either by laying out another range of blocks to the northward, or by continuing them to the eastward. I am, Sir, &c., D. W. Smith, Acting Surveyor General."

The Notes and Gazetteer of Upper Canada about to be reproduced, are said above to have been drawn up on the plan of those of the late Capt. Hutchins for the River Ohio and countries adjacent. Of this Capt. Hutchins and his productions we have the following notice in Allibone's Critical Dictionary of English Literature: Hutchins, Thomas, 1730-1789. Captain R[oyal] Army. Subsequently Geo-

grapher General of the United States; was a native of Monmouth, New Jersey. 1. Boquet's Expedition against the Ohio Indians. Philadelphia, 1765., London, 1766, 4to. pp. 14 and 71: 5 plates. Two of the plates are from designs by Benj. West. In French, Amsterdam, 1796. "The accounts here laid before the public appear to be perfectly authentic, and they are drawn up with equal perspicuity and elegance." Lond. Monthly Magazine. 2. A Topographical Dictionary of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina. London, 1778, 8vo, pp. 67. 3 plates. In French, Paris, 1781. 3. Historical Narrative and Topographical Description of Louisiana and West Florida. Philadelphia, 1784, pp. 94, &c.

In the edition of 1813 the Preface or Advertisement varies slightly from that given above. It says: "The following Notes and Gazetteer were drawn up by David William Smith, Esq., late Surveyor General of the Province of Upper Canada, to illustrate the Map of that Colony, by the desire of Major-General Simcoe." It is then added: "This edition, the SECOND, has been revised and corrected to the present time by Francis Gore, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor, &c., &c., to accompany the NEW MAP compiled in the Surveyor General's office, and recently published under his direction." London, 1813. Many particulars relating to Governor Gore are narrated in "Toronto of Old." He was in England during the period of the war with the United States, 1812-14.

After the departure of Mr. D. W. Smith in 1802 the affairs of the Surveyor General's department were superintended for a time by Messrs. Chewett and Ridout conjointly. Then Mr. C. B. Wyatt became Surveyor General. Subsequently Mr. Ridout was appointed. During a portion of the incumbency of D. W. Smith, Mr. Christopher Robinson, formerly of the Province of Virginia, who had borne a commission in the corps of Queen's Rangers, was Deputy Surveyor General. The heading of the first edition, "A General Topographical Description of Upper Canada," is reduced in the second to "A Topographical Description," &c. The work then opens: "By an Act of the British Parliament, [commonly known as the Canadian Constitutional Act of 1791,] passed in the thirty-first year of His present Majesty, [*i. e.* George III.,] to repeal certain parts of an Act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, 'An Act for making more effectual provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further provision for the



Government of the said Province;' the Province of Quebec was divided into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, which two Provinces were separated according to the following line of division, as set forth in His Majesty's Proclamation of the 18th day of November, 1791, Alured Clarke, Esq.,\* Lieutenant-Governor, &c., &c., &c.:' To commence at a stone boundary on the north bank of the Lake St. Francis, at the cove west of Pointe au Bodét, [in Bouchette's Topographical Dictionary of Lower Canada, this is 'Baudet,'] in the limit between the township of Lancaster and the Seignury of New Longueuil, running along the said limit in the direction of north 34 degrees west, to the westernmost angle of the said Seignury of New Longueuil; thence along the north-western boundary of the Seignury of Vaudreuil, running north 25 degrees east, until it strikes the Ottawa River; to ascend the said river into Lake Tomisaming; and from the head of the said lake by a line drawn due north until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's Bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country commonly called or known by the name of Canada." [The old Longueuil is situated in the County of Chambly.]

The Province of Upper Canada is bounded to the eastward by the United States of America; that is, by a line from the 45th degree of north latitude, along the middle of the River Iroquois or Cataraqui, into Lake Ontario; through the middle thereof until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of the communication into Lake Erie; through the middle of that lake until it arrives at the water communication between it and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward, to the isles Royale and Philipeaux, to the Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods; thence through that lake to the most north-western point thereof; and from thence a due west line to the River Mississippi.

[Bouchette observes that "this boundary was fixed by the treaty of 1783, but is erroneous, inasmuch as a line drawn west from the Lake of the Woods will not strike the Mississippi at all." In President Russell's opening speech to the two houses of Parliament of

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\* A notice of Alured Clarke will be given hereafter; he was Lieutenant-Governor, acting in the absence of the Governor-in-Chief, Lord Dorchester.

Upper Canada, on the 15th of June, 1799, we have an allusion to the Mississippi as a westerly boundary of his Province. "Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen," he says, "I am happy to inform you that the intelligence communicated to me in the beginning of the winter, respecting a combined attack of this Province said to have been in preparation from the side of the Mississippi, turns out to have little or no foundation. It has, however," he then adds, "had the pleasing effect of evincing an internal strength to repel any hostile attempt from that quarter; for I cannot sufficiently applaud the very animated exertions of the Lieutenants of Counties and the loyal spirit and zeal exhibited by the Militia of the several districts on this occasion, whereby two thousand select volunteers from the respective corps thereof were immediately put into a state of readiness to march with their arms at a moment to wherever they might be ordered, and I am persuaded that the rest would have soon followed with equal alacrity if their services had been wanted." The military spirit of the young colony of Upper Canada was, we see, fated to be thus early put to the test. The reply to this part of the President's address from the "Commons" reads as follows: "It affords us the highest satisfaction to learn that the inhabitants of this Province have been so unanimously determined to oppose any attempt which might have been contemplated to disturb its flourishing improvements, not doubting that similar energy will be shewn by all classes of the people to prevent the introduction of French principles, and preserve uncontaminated the constitution which the mother country has given us." The Speaker of the Lower House on this occasion was David William Smith, of whom an account has been given above. President Russell, who, it may be observed, had been previously Military Secretary to Sir H. Clinton during the war of the Revolution in the United States, refers again to the expediency of being prepared for hostile attacks on Upper Canada, in the closing speech of the session of 1799. "Although," he says, "the sequestered situation of this Province has, through the favour of Providence, hitherto exempted it from sharing in the calamities of the cruel war which still ravages Europe, I cannot too earnestly exhort you to recommend it strongly to your constituents not to relax in their attentions to militia duties, and to keep that portion of each battalion which has been selected by my desire for immediate service in a constant state of readiness to act when wanted."]

To the westward and to the northward, west of the Mississippi, its boundaries are indefinite; the northern limits of Louisiana not being well known. [Of Louisiana, the North American and West Indian Gazetter of 1778 says: It stretches from N. to S. about 15 degrees, namely from lat. 25 to 40; and from E. to W., about 10 or 11 degrees; that is, from long. 86 to 96 or 97, for the limits are not precisely fixed. M. de Lisle, the Gazetter then adds, gives it a much greater extent, especially on the north side, which he joins to Canada, so that part of it is bounded by New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, &c., and on the west by the rivers Bravo and Salado. In the second edition (1813) of our Provincial Gazetter, the paragraph in which Louisiana is named remains unchanged.]

To the northward, it is bounded by Hudson's Bay, as settled by the treaty of Utrecht [1713], in the 49th parallel of north latitude, extending due west, indefinitely.

Soon after his Excellency, John Graves Simcoe, Esq., the first Lieutenant-Governor, had taken upon him the administration of the Government of the Province, he divided it by proclamation into nineteen counties, viz:—1, Glengary; 2, Stormont; 3, Dundas; 4, Grenville; 5, Leeds; 6, Frontenac; 7, Ontario, consisting of the islands in the lake of that name; 8, Addington; 9, Lenox; 10, Prince Edward; 11, Hastings; 12, Northumberland; 13, Durham; 14, York, consisting of two Ridings; 15, Lincoln, consisting of four Ridings; 16, Norfolk; 17, Suffolk; 18, Essex; 19, Kent.

This last county comprehends all the country, not being territory of the American Indians and not included in the several other counties, extending northward to the boundary line of Hudson's Bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country commonly known by the name of Canada.

These nineteen counties send sixteen representatives to the Provincial Parliament, who, with Legislative Council, are called together once every year. The representatives are elected for four years to serve in the Assembly, unless the Parliament be sooner dissolved by the person administering the Government.

[In the second edition (1813), instead of the above list of nineteen counties, the following table is given:—

## DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

DISTRICT. COUNTY.		TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT. COUNTY.		TOWNSHIP.
Eastern.	Glengary ..	{ Lancaster. Charlottenburgh. Kenyon. St. Regis Indians.	Midland.—(Continued.)	Frontenac ..	{ Loughborough. Portland. Hitchinbroke. Bedford.
	Stormont ..	{ Cornwall. Osnabruck. Finch. Roxburgh.		Lenox and Addington	{ Ernest Town. Adolphus Town. Fredericksburgh. Richmond. Camden, East. Amherst Island. Sheffield.
	Dundas ...	{ Williamsburgh. Matilda. Mountain. Winchester.		Hastings ..	{ Sydney. Thurlow. Mohawks. Hungerford. Huntington. Rawdon.
Johnstown.	Prescott ..	{ Hawkesbury. Caledonia. Longueuil. Alfred. Plantagenet.	Newcastle.	Prince Edward ..	{ Ameliasburgh. Hallowell. Sophiasburgh. Marysburgh.
	Russell ...	{ Clarence. Cumberland. Gloucester. Osgoode. Russell. Cambridge.		Northum- berland ..	{ Murray. Cramahe. Haldimand. Hamilton. Alnwick. Percy. Seymour.
	Grenville ..	{ Edwardsburgh. Augusta. Wolford. Oxford on the Rideau Marlborough. Montague. Gower, N. & S.		Durham ..	{ Hope. Clarke. Darlington.
Midland.	Leeds ....	{ Elizabethtown. Longe. Lansdown. Leeds. Crosby, N. & S. Bastard. Burgess. Elmsley. Kitley.	Home.	East Riding of the County of York ....	{ Whitby. Pickering. Scarborough. York and Peninsula. Etobicoke. Markham. Vaughan. King. Whitchurch. Uxbridge. Gwillimbury, East. Do. West. Do. North. Scott.
	Carleton ....	Nepean.			
Midland.	Frontenac ..	{ Howe Island. Pittsburgh. Wolfe Island. Kingston.			

DISTRICT. COUNTY.		TOWNSHIP.	DISTRICT. COUNTY.		TOWNSHIP.
Home.—(Continued.)	West Rid- ing of the County of York ....	Toronto. Trafalgar. Nelson. Flamborough, East. Do. West. Beverley. Six Nation Lands, North of Dundas Street. Reserved Lands. Crown Lands and Church Lands.	Nia ara.	Lincoln ...	Boston. Ancaster. Glanford. Saltfleet. Binbrook. Grimsby. Caistor. Clinton. Louth. Grantham. Niagara Stamford. Thorold. Pelham. Gainsborough. Wainfleet. Crowand. Willoughby. Bertie. Humberstone.
		Rainham. Walpole. Woodhouse. Charlotteville. Walsingham. Houghton. Middleton. Windham. Townsend. Turkey Point and Promontory of Long Point.		Haldimand.	Six Nation Land, south of Dundas Street.
		Burford, and Gore of Burford. Norwich. Dereham. Oxford on Thames. Blandford. Blenheim.			Dover. Chatham. Camden, West. Oxford. Harward. Harwich. Raleigh. Romney. Tilbury, E. & W. Shawanees.
London.	Oxford....	London. Westminster. Southwold. Dorchester. Yarmouth. Dunwich. Aldborough. Delaware. Malahide. Bayham.	Western.	Kent .....	Mersea. Gosfield. Colchester. Malden. Sandwich and Town. Amherstburgh (Garrison). Maldstone. Rochester.
	Middlesex.			Essex.....	

The counties send twenty-five representatives to the Provincial Parliament, &c.—Ed. 1813.]

Pointe au Bodét is situated nearly half way on the north side of Lake St. Francis, which is about 25 miles long, and narrow throughout. The object of dividing the Province of Quebec at a stone boundary in the cove, west of this point, was apparently in order that the seigniorial grants, under French tenure, should be



comprehended in the Province of Lower Canada, and that the new seigniories or townships, which were laid out for the loyalists, should be within the Province of Upper Canada; the said stone boundary being the limit between the uppermost French seigniorie (M. De Longueui's) on the River St. Lawrence, and the lower new seigniorie of Lancaster, surveyed for the disbanded troops and loyalists; his Majesty having in the year 1788 signified his intention that they should be placed upon the same footing in all respects as the loyalists in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by having their lands granted to them in free and common soccage.

In passing from the Pointe au Bodét, westward, through Lake St. Francis and up the River St. Lawrence, the route is generally made on the north shore. Lancaster is the first township fronting this lake: it extends nine miles, which is the ordinary size of the townships, and extending twelve miles back from the front. Lancaster is watered by three small rivers, one of which empties itself to the east, and another to the west of Pointe Mouillée, which projects into the lake towards the centre of the township.

The next township is Charlottenburg, well watered by the River aux Raisins, which, rising in the Township of Osnabruck, runs through that and the Township of Cornwall, and discharges itself into Lake St. Francis, at the south-east angle of Charlottenburg, eastward of Point Johnson. In front of this township are several small islands.

Between Charlottenburg and Cornwall is a small tract possessed by the Indians, who have a considerable village on the south shore, called St. Regis; and in this part of the St. Lawrence lie several islands, one called Petite Isle St. Regis, immediately opposite their village, and another, Grande Isle St. Regis, a little higher up, opposite the town of Cornwall.

In the rear of Charlottenburg is the township of Kenyon.

The township of Cornwall adjoins next; in the front is the town, of a mile square, lying in a commodious bay of the river, and watered by a small rivulet which runs through the town. Two branches of the River aux Raisins pass through the lands of this township; and in the front thereof are the Isles aux mille Roches et des Cheveaux Ecartées; Grande Isle St. Regis, lying in front of the town. In the rear of this township is the township of Roxburgh.



The township of Osnabruck lies above Cornwall ; the River aux Raisins rises here in several branches ; it has two other streams which run into the St. Lawrence in front, off which lies the Isle au Longue Sault, Isle de trois Cheveaux Ecartées, Isles au Diable, et Isle au Chat.

The Rapid, called the Long Sault, lies in front of this township ; the boats, in going up, keep the north shore in great measure, because the south shore is not settled ; but in descending, they universally pass between the islands and the south shore, that being the largest, deepest, and altogether the safest passage. The inhabitants of late years have taken down their grain with safety on rafts to the Montreal markets.

Many people think that the lumber trade is carried on with more safety down the rapids, than by those which pass Chambly from Lake Champlain ; it being a frequent observation at Quebec, that the rafts from the Upper St. Lawrence are less ragged than those which come from Lake Champlain. There is, however, some little additional risk to the rafts from Upper Canada, by reason of having to pass the small Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis—all broad waters being more or less against the rafting trade. But as the Lake St. Pierre, which is larger than either St. Francis or St. Louis, must be passed, whether from Lake Champlain or the Upper St. Lawrence, there is no doubt but the lumber trade will find its way down the St. Lawrence. Some settlers have already made the attempt, even from the head of the Bay of Quinté ; and when the produce of that very fertile country shall be exported for the Montreal or foreign markets, the raft will answer a double purpose ; it requires but few hands to manage it ; and grain or potash may be carried as dry as in any other way.

The township of Williamsburgh is next above Osnabruck ; it has but few streams. There are some islands in its front ; among the rest, Isle au rapid Plat, the west end of which lies also in front of Matilda, the next township. In the front is Point aux Pins and Point Iroquois ; the latter of which has the advantage in a great measure of commanding the passage up and down the St. Lawrence. A few islands lie in the front of this township, and a peninsula, which is insulated at high water.

[Matilda is the next township above Williamsburgh : 2nd ed.]

Edwardsburgh is the next township; the front of which is Johnstown, of a mile square. This, with the town of Cornwall, has been most judiciously seated, the one being immediately above, the other below, the rapids of the Upper St. Lawrence, and of course easy of access from the Lake St. Francis below to Cornwall; and from Johnstown vessels may be navigated with safety to Queenstown above Niagara, and to all the ports of the Lake Ontario. In the front of this township is Pointe au Cardinal, Pointe au Gallop, Point lurogne, and Pointe au Foin; and several islands, among which are Hospital Island and Isle du Fort Levy, where the French had a garrison. the ruins of which are still to be seen.

A little above Johnstown, on the south shore, is Fort Oswegatchie, situated on a river of that name.

Augusta lies above Edwardsburgh; it has but few streams; Pointe au Barril is in front.

The next township is Elizabeth Town, which is well watered by the River Tonianta and three other streams. The Isles du Barril lie in front of this township.

The township of Yonge lies next, and is of irregular shape. The River Tonianta empties itself into the St. Lawrence near the southeast angle of this township. Towards the upper part are the narrows made by a peninsula from the north shore, and Grenadier Island, which lies in front of this township, as do several smaller ones.

Landsdown is next; it has several small streams, and many islands in its front, but none of any size.

Leeds adjoins Landsdown, and is well watered by the River Gananoque, which affords a good harbour at its entrance.

Howe Island lies partly in front of this township, as do several small islands.

Pittsburgh lies above Leeds; part of Wolfe Island, and part of Howe Island are in its front. This township adjoins to Kingston; from hence westward, the St. Lawrence opens into the Lake Ontario, it being about 120 miles direct from Kingston to Pointe au Rodêt.

The St. Lawrence may be classed with the most noble rivers in the world; its waters flow for the extent of 2,000 miles before they reach the ocean; the commercial advantages from such a situation increase in proportion to the population of its banks. The Indian trade, in a great measure, takes its current down the St. Lawrence,

particularly since vessels of a considerable size are daily building for the navigation of the lakes.

The land in all the before-mentioned townships is for the most part fertile, and under as high a state of cultivation as can be expected from the time it has been settled; the first improvements being made since the peace of 1783, when all was in a state of nature and heavily timbered.

There are now between 30 and 40 mills [more than 40 mills: 2nd Ed.] in the extent mentioned, on this river, the most remarkable of which are on the Gananoque. Good roads have been opened, and bridges well constructed; some of them over wet lands and the mouths of creeks and rivers of very considerable extent; and the first settlers have been able, by their very great industry, to erect comfortable houses.

In the rear of these townships, on the St. Lawrence, are upwards of twenty others in which settlements have been commenced, to the southward of the Ottawa or Grand River, which many of them front; others are well supplied by the waters of the Rideau [wrongly printed Radeau, occasionally, in both editions] and River Petite Nation, with the Gananoque lakes and streams, all of which afford abundance of situations for mills. These rivers, like most others in Canada, abound in carp, sturgeon, perch and cat-fish; the ponds affording green and other turtle, with fish of various sorts. The lands in their vicinity are differently timbered according to their quality and situation. The dry lands, which are generally high, bear oak and hickory; the low grounds produce walnut, ash, poplar, cherry, sycamore, beech, maple, elm, &c., and in some places there are swamps full of cedar and cypress.

The banks of most of the creeks abound in fine pine timber, and the creeks themselves afford in general good seats for saw mills; materials for building are readily procured.

The heads of the Rivers Rideau and Petite Nation communicate by short portages or carrying places with the waters which fall into the St. Lawrence, and promise to afford great advantages to all kinds of inland communication. The forks of the Rideau, about which are the townships of Oxford, Marlborough and Gower, promise to be, at some future period, an emporium for interior commerce.

The birch canoes which go to the North-west country, pass up the Ottawa River with the merchandize, and descend with peltries.

The town of Kingston is situated at the head of the St. Lawrence on the north shore, opposite to Wolfe Island; it occupies the site of old Fort Frontenac, was laid out in the year 1784, and is now of considerable size; it has a barrack for troops and a house for the commanding officer, an hospital, several storehouses, an Episcopal Church, [a Roman Catholic Chapel,] a gaol and court house. A cove near to the town [upon which the town is situated: 2nd ed.] affords a good harbour for shipping; it is safe, commodious and well sheltered. Large vessels seldom go below Kingston, although it is navigable to Oswegatchie, about 70 miles down the river; the stores, provisions, &c., which are lodged in the depôt at this place, being usually transported there in boats from Montreal.

About Kingston there are several valuable quarries of limestone, and the country in general is rather stony, which is not found to be detrimental to the crops.

The township which surrounds this town bears the same name.

Ernest-town lies above Kingston; it is watered by two small rivers; Amherst Island lies in its front. In the rear of this township is Camden; the Appenee river, on which there are excellent mills, runs through it.

Having passed Ernest-town, the Bay of Quinté commences with Fredericksburgh to the north at its entrance, and Marysburgh to the south.

This bay, which may be considered throughout as a harbour, is formed by a large peninsula, consisting of the townships of Ameliasburgh, Sophiasburgh and Marysburgh, extending easterly from an isthmus, where there is a portage, at the head or west end of the bay, to Point Pleasant, the easternmost extremity of the peninsula, opposite to Amherst Island.

The River Trent empties itself into the head of the bay, to the eastward of the portage, and supplies it with the waters of the Rice lake. To the westward of the portage, in Lake Ontario, is the harbour of Presqu' Isle de Quinté, now called Newcastle.

This peninsula of the three townships, called the county of Prince Edward, extending from the mainland like an arm, hides from the Lake Ontario the townships of Sidney, Thurlow, Adolphustown and Fredericksburgh, which front the north side of the bay.

The River Trent; discharging itself between the townships of Murray and Sidney, finds its passage between the county of Prince

Edward and the townships on the north side of the bay ; its stream is increased by the Appanee river running in from Camden, and dividing Richmond from Fredericksburgh, joins the waters of the bay near John's Island, a small isle opposite to a settlement of Mohawks, so called after Captain John, a Mohawk chief, who resides there, and who, with some others of that nation, had a tract of land given them by his Majesty, of about nine miles in front on the bay, and about twelve miles deep ; preferring this situation, they separated from the rest of their nation, who were settled on the Grand River, or Ouse.

In Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown there are several fine bays and coves ; and in the latter township there is a small town on the bay opposite to Marysburgh.

The River Shannon runs into the bay at the south-east angle of the township of Thurlow, and the Moira River at the south-west angle of that township.

There are several small coves and bays also in the peninsula of Prince Edward, and a small lake between Sophiasburgh and Marysburgh, which empties itself into a bay of Lake Ontario.

There is an island in the bay between Sophiasburgh and Thurlow, and between Killikokin Point and Point Oubesuoutegongs, of about seven miles long.

Isle de Quinté, now called Nicholas Island, lies off Ameliasburgh in Lake Ontario ; and off Point Traverse in Marysburgh are the Duck Islands. In the deep bay between Point Traverse and Point Pleasant are Orphan Island and Isle du Chêne.

The River Trent, which falls into the head of the Bay of Quinté, not only leads off the waters of the Rice lake, but of a chain of lakes between it and Lake Simcoe ; a few miles up the river, on the south side, are salt springs.

The fertility of the soil about the Bay of Quinté is generally allowed : the land is rich, easily worked, and produces several crops without manure ; twenty-five bushels of wheat are often produced from one acre ; the timber is much like that of the other parts of the Province—oak, elm, hickory, maple, &c. The bay is narrow throughout, and upwards of fifty miles long, all which distance it is navigable for those small vessels that are used on the lakes.

An apparent tide is frequently noticed in the Bay of Quinté, not dissimilar to those observed in some of the upper lakes. [Merely

the rise and fall occasioned now and then by the prevalence or absence of certain winds.] The bay abounds with wild fowl and fish of various kinds; the River Trent affords a salmon fishery.

In passing from the head of the Bay of Quinté into Lake Ontario, you cross a very short portage in front of the township of Murray, being the isthmus between it and the peninsula of Prince Edward; at the end of the portage, and before you enter Lake Ontario, is a small lake, exceedingly beautiful, and the land on its banks extremely good; to the northward of this portage it is proposed to make a canal, to connect the waters of the bay with those of the lake. The circumstance of two small streams rising near each other, and running different ways, seems to point out the facility of the measure. The cut, which Campbell (in his "Notes on the Political Survey of Great Britain") calls Earl Gower's canal, seems to be well suited to this country, where labour bears so high a price, and where the rooting up of immense trees is so great a difficulty to encounter.

[John Campbell, LL.D., 1708-1775, a voluminous Historical, Biographical and Political writer. The allusion is probably to the second Earl Gower who, in 1786, became Marquis of Stafford.]

A little to the westward of the portage and proposed canal, is the harbour of Newcastle, a situation well suited for commerce and protection, and sheltered from all winds; a knoll on the peninsula affords a healthy site for the town.

After leaving Murray, in going to the westward along the shore of Lake Ontario, you pass the townships of Cramahé, Haldimand and Hamilton, which are now settling; and arriving at the township of Hope, you find excellent mills; from thence there is a portage to the Rice Lake.

You then pass by the fronts of Clarke, Darlington, and Whitby; and coming to Pickering, you meet with an excellent salmon and sturgeon fishery, at a river called Duffin's Creek, which is generally open, and large enough to receive boats at most seasons of the year.

After leaving the township of Pickering, you pass under the high lands of Scarborough, and arrive at the township of York.

All the townships on the north side of the lake are well watered by small streams, at the mouths of which are ponds, and low land capable of being drained and converted into meadows. In the rear of the township of Murray is the township of Seymour; in the rear of Cramahé is Percy in the rear of Haldimand is Alnwick; and in



the rear of Hamilton is Dives. [The last eight words are omitted in 2nd edition.]

The river Nen empties itself into Lake Ontario, in the township of Pickering, east of the Scarborough heights; it runs from a considerable distance in the country through Scarborough, Markham, &c., crossing the Yonge Street, and apparently rising in the vicinity of one of the branches of Holland's River, with which it will probably, at some future period, be connected by a canal. This river abounds with fish; at its embouchure are good intervals for meadow ground, and it is the back communication from the German settlement in Markham to Lake Ontario.

York, which is at present the seat of Government of Upper Canada, lies in about 43 degrees and 35 minutes north latitude, and is most beautifully situated within an excellent harbour of the same name, made by a long peninsula, which embraces a basin of water sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet. It has this advantage over the other ports on Lake Ontario, that vessels may ride safely at its entrance during the winter.

On the extremity of the peninsula, which is called Gibraltar Point, are commodious stores and block-houses, which command the entrance to the harbour; on the mainland, opposite to the Point, is the garrison, situated on a point made by the harbour and a small rivulet, which, being improved by sluices, affords an easy access for boats to go up to the stores; [the last seventeen words are omitted in the 2nd edition.] The barracks, being built on a knoll, are well situated for health, and command a delightful prospect of the lake to the west, and of the harbour to the east. The Government House, which is not yet finished, is about two miles above the garrison, near the head of the harbour, and the town is increasing very rapidly. [In the 2nd edition, the preceding sentence reads thus:—"The Government House is about two miles from the east end of the town, at the entrance of the harbour, and the town is increasing very rapidly." The Government House referred to in the 2nd edition was situated in the Fort. It was destroyed by the concussion occasioned by the blowing up of the powder-magazine, when York was taken by the United States force in 1813.] The front of the city, as now laid out, is a mile and a half in length; several handsome squares are projected, particularly one open to the harbour. The River Don empties itself into the harbour a little above the town, running through a marsh, which,

when drained, will afford beautiful and fertile meadows; this has already been effected in a small degree, which will no doubt encourage further attempts. The long beach or peninsula, which affords a most delightful ride, is considered so healthy by the Indians, that they resort to it whenever indisposed; and so soon as the bridge over the Don is finished, it will of course be generally resorted to, [in 2nd edition: the bridge over the Don, being finished, is frequented] not only for pleasure, but as the most convenient road to the heights of Scarborough.

The ground which has been prepared for the Government House is situated between the city and the River Don, in a beautiful spot, and its vicinity well suited for gardens and a park. [By "Government House" is here meant the first Parliament Buildings, which were afterwards burnt by the enemy in 1813.] The oaks are large, the soil excellent, and watered by various streams; the harbour is well calculated for ship-building and launching of vessels. The Yonge Street, or military way, leading to Lake Simcoe, and from thence to Gloucester on Lake Huron, commences in the rear of the city. This great communication has been opened to Gwillimbury, 32 miles; and must be the great channel to the North-West, as it is considerably shorter than the circuitous route by the Straits of Niagara and Detroit. [In the 2nd edition, the following sentence is inserted here:—The tract of land between Kempenfeldt and Penetanguishene Bays has been lately purchased from the Indians, and a road is opening, which will enable the North-West Company to transport their furs from Lake Huron to York, thereby avoiding the circuitous route of Lake Erie, and the inconvenience of passing along the American frontier. We add in a note below the official document attesting the purchase at Penetanguishene.\*] Farm lots of

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\* UPPER CANADA.—To all to whom these Presents may come, Greeting. Whereas the Chiefs, Warriors and People of the Chippeway Tribe or Nation of Indians, being desirous, for certain considerations hereinafter shewn, of selling and disposing of a certain tract of Land lying near the Lake Huron, or butting and bounding thereon, called the Harbour of Penetanguishene, to His Britannic Majesty King George the Third, our Great Father, Now know ye that we the Chiefs, Warriors and People of the Chippeway Tribe or Nation, for and in consideration of One Hundred and One Pounds, Quebec currency, to us paid, or in Value given, the receipt whereof we hereby acknowledge, to have given, granted, sold, disposed of, and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, sell, dispose of and confirm for ever, unto His Britannic Majesty King George the Third, all that tract or space containing land and water, or parcel of ground covered with water, be the same land or water, or both, lying and being near or upon the Lake Huron, called Penetanguishene, butted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the Head or south-westernmost angle of a Bay, situated above certain French ruins, now lying on the East side of a small Strait leading from the said Bay into a larger Bay called Gloucester or

200 acres are laid out on each side of Yonge Street, having a width of a quarter of a mile each, on the street; in general, the land is excellent, and fit for every purpose of husbandry.

Sturgeon Bay, the Head or south-westernmost angle of the said Bay being called by the Indians Opetiquayawsing; then North 70 degrees West to a Bay of Lake Huron, called by the Indians Nottoway Sagué Bay; thence following the shores of Lake Huron according to the different courses and windings of the said Nottoway Sagué Bay; Penetanguishene Harbour and Gloucester or Sturgeon Bay, sometimes called also Matchadash, to the place of beginning, containing all the lands to the northward of the said line, running North 70 degrees West, and lying between it and the waters of Lake Huron, together with the Islands in the said Harbour of Penetanguishene. To have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land, together with all the woods and waters thereon lying and being, unto His said Britannic Majesty King George the Third, his heirs and successors for ever, free and clear of all claims, rights, privileges and emoluments which we the said Chiefs, Warriors and People of the said Chippeway Tribe or Nation might have before the execution of these Presents, and free and clear of any pretended Claims, rights, privileges or emoluments to which our Children, Descendants and Posterity may hereafter make to the same. Hereby renouncing and forever absolving ourselves, and our children, descendants and posterity, of all title to the soil, woods and waters of the above described parcel or tract of land in favour of His said Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors forever. In Witness whereof we have, for ourselves and the rest of our Tribe or Nation, hereto set our marks, seals and signatures, this twenty-second day of May, and in the Thirty-eighth year of the Reign of our Great Father, King George the Third, at York, in the Province aforesaid, having first heard this Instrument openly read and rehearsed in our own language, and fully approved by ourselves and our Nation. Signed, William Claus, Superintendent Indian Affairs, on behalf of the Crown, (L.S.); Chabondasheam, (L.S.) [figure of a Reindeer]; Aasance, (L.S.) [figure of an Otter]; Wabiniquon, (L.S.) [figure of a Pike]; Ningawson, (L.S.) [figure of a Reindeer]; Omassanahsqutawah, (L.S.) [figure of a Reindeer.] In the presence of William Willcocks, Commissioner on behalf of the Province; Alexander Burns, Commissioner on behalf of the Province; Samuel Smith, Major Q. Rangers; Arthur Holdsworth Brooking, Lieut. Q. Rangers; John McGill, Adjutant Q. Rangers; J. Givins, Agent of Indians; W. Johnson Chew, Indian Department; George Cown, Indian Department. To this Instrument was annexed a plan of the Lands and Harbour purchased, and schedule of the goods given as an equivalent for the same.

"We do hereby certify that the following Goods were delivered in our presence to the Chippeway Nation, subscribers to the within Deed, being the consideration therein mentioned, as sent from the general Store by order of the Commander-in-Chief:—Twenty pair Blankets of 2½ Points, 10s. 6d.—£16 10s. Twenty-five pair Blankets of 2 Points, 12s.—£15. Seventeen pair Blankets of 1½ Points, 9s. 9d.—£5 5s. 9d. Four pieces Blue Strouds, eighty-four yards, 117s. a Piece—£23 8s. Forty-four Pounds Brass Kettle, 2s. 4½d.—£5 4s. 6d. Four Pieces Calico, 18½ yards each is seventy-four yards, 55s. 6d. per piece—£11 2s. Three Pieces Linen, 25 yards each is seventy-five yards, 75s. per piece—£11 5s. Three Pieces Calimanco, 30 yards, is ninety yards, 54s. 9d. per piece—£8 4s. 8d. Nine dozen Butchers' Knives at 4s. 6d. per dozen—£2 0s. 6d. Amounting in the whole to One Hundred and One Pounds, Quebec currency. Signed, William Willcocks," &c.

(To be continued.)

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## CANADIAN LOCAL HISTORY.

## THE FIRST GAZETTEER OF UPPER CANADA.

WITH ANNOTATIONS,

BY THE REV. HENRY SCADDING, D.D.

*(Continued from page 72.)*

After leaving Gwillimbury you enter Holland River and pass into Lake Simcoe, by the head of Cook's Bay, to the westward of which are oak plains, where the Indians cultivate corn; and on the east is a tract of good land. A few small islands show themselves as the lake opens, of which Darling's Island, in the eastern part, is the most considerable. (Darling's Island is now Snake Island.—Ed.) To the westward is a large deep bay, called Kempenfelt's Bay, from the head of which is a short carrying-place to the River Nottawasaga, which empties itself into the Iroquois Bay in Lake Huron. (Iroquois Bay is now Nottawasaga Bay. The Otchibways call the Iroquois Nottawas.—Ed.)

In the north end of the lake, near the narrows, leading to a small lake, is Francis Island, between which and the north shore vessels may lie in safety.

From the bay west of Francis Island there is a good path and a short portage into a small lake. This is the nearest way to Lake Huron; the river, which falls from Lake Simcoe into Matchedash Bay, called the Matchedash River, making a more circuitous passage to the northward and westward. (Matchedash River is now the Severn.—Ed.)

Black River joins the waters of Lake Simcoe nearly where they fall into Matchedash channel. The source of this river is near the head of the river Rideau.

The River Matchedash, falling into a bay of that name to the eastward, which receives North and South River, discharges itself into a larger basin, called Gloucester or Sturgeon Bay, in the chops of which lies Prince William Henry's Island, open to Lake Huron. On a

peninsula in this basin some French ruins are still extant ; and between two larger promontories is the harbour of Penetanguishene, around which there is good land for settlement. (The ruins are remains of the Jesuit mission house, or fort, St. Mary. See Parkman's *Jesuits in North America*, p. 362.—ED.)

To the west of the largest promontory is Nottawasaga Bay (or outlet of the Iroquois), open to Lake Huron ; throughout the greatest part of Matchedash Bay there is a depth of water for vessels of any draught, excepting towards the bottom of the bay. Penetanguishene has been discovered to be a very excellent harbour.

On the east side of Yonge street, in the rear of the townships of York and Scarborough, is the township of Markham, settled principally by Germans ; in this tract are some good mills, built on a branch of the River Nen.

In passing out of the harbour of York, to the westward, you see the garrison on the mainland at the entrance of the harbour, which, and the block-houses on Gibraltar point, are its security ; and a little to the westward are the remains of the old French Fort Toronto (called Fort Rouillé in 1752.—ED.) ; adjoining to which is a deep bay, that receives the River Humber, on which are sawmills belonging to Government ; a little way up the river the Government yacht is building. Further to the westward (that is, between the Humber and the head of Lake Ontario) the Etobicoke, the Credit, and two other rivers (the Sixteen and Twelve Mile Creeks.—ED.), with a great many smaller streams, join the main waters of the lake ; they all abound in fish, particularly in salmon. The Credit is the most noted ; here is a small house of entertainment for passengers. The track between the Etobicoke and the head of the lake is frequented only by wandering tribes of Missisagas.\* At the

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\* The following is a copy of the agreement on the part of the Missisagua Indians to surrender the tract here referred to: " We, the principal Chiefs of the Missisagua nation, for ourselves and on behalf of our nation, do hereby consent and agree with William Claus, Esq., Deputy Superintendent-General and Deputy Inspector-General of Indian affairs, on behalf of His Majesty King George the Third, that, for the consideration of One Thousand Pounds Province Currency in Goods at the Montreal price to be delivered to us, we will execute a regular Deed for the conveyance of the lands hereon marked pink, commencing at the eastern bank of the mouth of the Etobicoke River, being on the limit of the Toronto Purchase in the year 1787, then north twenty-two degrees west, six miles more or less, until it intersects a line on a course north forty-five degrees west produced, from the outlet at Burlington Bay, then along the said produced line one mile more or less, to the lands granted to Captain Brant, then north forty-five degrees east one mile and a half, then south forty-five degrees east three miles and a half more or less, to Lake Ontario ; then north-easterly along the water's edge of Lake Ontario to the



head of Lake Ontario there is a smaller lake, within a long beach of about five miles, from whence there is an outlet into Lake Ontario, over which there is a good bridge. (This smaller lake was once known as Geneva Lake. The name was changed to Burlington Bay by proclamation, 16th July, 1792.—Ed.)

At the south end of the beach is the King's Head, a good inn, erected for the accommodation of travellers by order of His Excellency Major-General Simcoe, the Lieutenant-Governor. It is beautifully situated at a small portage which leads from the head of a natural canal connecting Burlington Bay with Lake Ontario, and is a good landmark.

Burlington Bay is perhaps as beautiful and romantic a situation as any in interior America, particularly if we include with it a marshy lake which falls into it, and a noble promontory that divides them. This lake is called Coote's Paradise, and abounds with game. (So called from Capt. Coote, of the 8th Regt., a keen sportsman.—Ed.)

From the head of the lake, following the shore of the Ontario, we proceed eastward along the borders of the county of Lincoln, a very fine and populous settlement, consisting of twenty townships, containing about 6,000 souls, and furnishing five battalions of militia. There are a great many small rivers which fall into the lake between Burlington Bay and Niagara, the most beautiful of which are those called the Twelve and the Twenty. These rivers, previously to their flowing into the lake, spread behind a beach which impedes their course, and the stream, finding only a small outlet into the lake, is ponded back, and forms a spacious basin within; the banks are high, but not broken, and generally covered with fine pine trees.

Newark (or, as it is sometimes [generally, 2nd edition] called, the town of Niagara, West Niagara, and British Niagara), stands at the

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eastern bank of the River Etobicoke, being the place of beginning, containing seventy thousand seven hundred and eighty-four acres, whenever the goods of the aforesaid value shall be delivered to us. Reserving to ourselves and the Missisagau nation the sole right of the fisheries in the Twelve Mile Creek, the Sixteen Mile Creek, the Etobicoke River, together with the flats or low grounds on said creeks and river which we have heretofore cultivated, and where we have camps. And also the sole right of the fishery in the River Credit, with one mile on each side of said river. This agreement done, signed, and executed by us at the River Credit, this second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and five. (Signed) W. CLAUS, Dep. Sup. Gen. (on behalf of the Crown), CHECHALK, QUINEPENON, WABUKANYNE, OKEMAPENESSE. Witnesses present: John Williams, Capt. 49th Regt.; John Brackenbury, Ens. 49th Regt.; P. Selby, Aast. Sec. Indian Affairs; J. B. Rousseau."

(The document confirmatory of the "Toronto Purchase," 1805, will be given hereafter. The date of the original purchase of this tract was 1787.—Ed.)

north-east angle of the county of Lincoln, nearly opposite to the fort of Niagara, at the entrance of the Niagara River; the western point, which forms the mouth of the river, is called Missisaga Point. It is a handsome town, of about a mile square, with its streets at right angles. Here is the gaol and court-house of the home district; and near to it, on the heights above Navy Hall, is Fort George, where there are quarters for almost a whole regiment, and the works and buildings now enlarging.

Before York was made the seat of government, this place was sometimes honoured with the residence of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and the first Parliament met here.

The River Niagara affords a noble harbour from its mouth to Queenstown, about seven miles up, for vessels of any size. The white fish are taken here in great abundance, and are reckoned a delicacy; they are, however, as useful as delicate, serving the new settlers for constant food, as the salmon do on the north side of the lake.

There is a good road from Newark along the bank of the River Niagara to Fort Erie, passing through Queenstown and Fort Welland, formerly called Chippewa; Queenstown, or the lower landing (where there are huts for a regiment), is at one end of the carrying-place, as Fort Welland is at the other. When the wind serves, vessels run up from Newark to Queenstown, and unload their cargoes, receiving packs of peltries in return, for the Lower Canada merchants. Fifty waggons have passed this carrying-place in the course of a day. At Forts Welland and Erie are block-houses, and detachments of the troops from Fort George. The merchandize is transported in boats between the two places.

There is a stage runs from Newark to Fort Welland. [Chippewa. 2nd Edition.] We shall say little of the Falls of Niagara (of which so many persons have written). This immense cataract is a little below the mouth of the River Welland, and is no less wonderful than grand and magnificent. On the avenues to it are good mills; and there is no doubt but profitable water-works might be erected, immediately where it tumbles from a piece of stony flat called the Table Rock.

Above the Falls, near the upper mills, is a curious spring, the air or vapour of which catches fire, and is emitted with some force; the flame being collected with the pipe of a stove, was sufficiently strong to boil a tea-kettle of water.

The saw-logs are conveyed to this mill in a very remarkable manner. They are cut upon the banks of the River Welland [or Chippewa. 2nd Edition], and floated down to its mouth, where there is a reservoir made to contain them, by a chain of log-pens. From hence it is very dangerous to go in a boat to the mills on account of the great rapid, and the probability of being sucked into the vast vortex of the Falls. To avoid this, small poles have been fixed together from the reservoir to the mill (upwards of a mile), and floating about the distance of eighteen or twenty feet from the shore; they are kept off the shore in their places by poles projecting from the shore; and thus the chain of poles, rising and falling with the waters, and always floating on the surface, make a kind of canal, into which the logs are launched one by one, and so, carried from the reservoir to the mill.

Below the Falls is a place called the Whirlpool, where the river has apparently made an effort to break its way through to the westward; but not having power to do so, has left an elbow (where there is a constant and great eddy), and broken through the more penetrable strata to the northward.

Fort Erie is situated at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie, where its waters narrow into the Niagara River. There is a small, old fort here, with a good new block-house. A company of soldiers are quartered here, as there are also at Fort Welland, for the purposes of transporting the public stores. Fort Erie has frequently suffered from the westerly gales, which occasion the lake sometimes to rise very considerably. The new fort is projected on a small height in the rear of the present garrison. In passing along the northern shore of Lake Erie, westward from Fort Erie, nothing very material occurs until you are imperceptibly intercepted by Long Point Bay; the principal feature within this distance is the Point Abino, a shelter for vessels, which find here a good anchorage. The Grand River discharges itself into the lake about twenty-four miles beyond Point Abino; its entrance being covered by a rocky island at some distance from the shore. Between Point Abino and the Grand River is a sugar-loaf hill, which affords a good land-mark for vessels.

The townships in this quarter are settling very fast, and several mills are already erected.

In Woodhouse and Charlotteville, which lie immediately within the long promontory, there is a great space of country, thinly timbered and without underwood, which greatly facilitates cultivation.

It is well calculated for roads, and is sufficiently open for carriages used in Europe, looking more like a royal forest than the uncultivated lands of nature.

The loyal peasant, sighing after the government he lost by the late revolution, travels from Pennsylvania in search of his former laws and protection; and having his expectations fulfilled by new marks of favour from the Crown, in a grant of lands, he turns his plough at once into the most fertile plains, and an abundant crop reminds of his gratitude to God and to his King. [This paragraph is omitted in the 2nd Edition.]

Above Turkey Point, on the heights, is the townplot of Charlotteville; and at the extremity of the point is the site of the projected wharves and docks, with a good channel leading to it. Within the point is an extensive marsh, where the settlers feed great numbers of cattle, which are driven to different parts of the Province for consumption. Long Point, now called the North Foreland [the five words preceding are omitted in 2nd Edition], is a peninsula projecting from the south-west angle of the township of Walsingham eastward into the lake, about twenty miles, making an arm which forms a very large bay. Where the peninsula joins to the main, there is a creek, which, when the waters are high, is of sufficient depth for boats to pass from within the bay, over the neck into the lake; and when the waters are low, the distance is so short that the batteaux are easily hauled over. Pottohawk Point is a small projection from Long Point, within and connected nearly with Turkey Point by a chain of rushy islands, running across the uppermost part of the bay.

From Charlotteville there is a good road through the country to the Mohawk village on the Grand River.

Proceeding westward from Long Point, you pass Kettle Creek and River Barbut, about twenty-five miles of coast, where the banks of the lake are high, until you arrive at Landguard, formerly called Point aux Pins; from hence there is a short communication by land to Chatham, at the Forks of the River Thames.

Leaving Landguard you arrive at Point Pelé, or the South Foreland, which makes a great projection into the lake; and having doubled the point, you enter the settlements made by the loyalists in the townships of Marsea, Gosfield, and Colchester; and having continued westward through those townships, you arrive at Malden, situated at the mouth of the strait, or River Detroit.

The military post of Amherstburgh is in the township of Malden, opposite to the Isle au Bois Blanc, to which it furnishes a small detachment, and commands the east channel of Detroit. There is a good and safe anchorage between the island and the main shore, which is well adapted for wharves, and has other conveniences for naval or commercial purposes. In going up the Detroit, you pass a low, marshy island, called Turkey Island, or Fighting Island, nearly four miles long. The channel on the west side of this island is the best; and the town of Sandwich presents itself on a small plain, close to the bank of the river. This town has been laid out for the reception of the British merchants who, agreeably to the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, made their election of remaining British subjects. It is rapidly increasing. There is a good windmill in front of the town; the Huron Church is at its northern extremity; and the shore is well calculated for the building of wharves and for the security of vessels in the winter. The district gaol and courthouse are erected here, and small parks for the convenience of the town are laid out in its rear and given to the builders of the first houses.

There are several windmills on the Detroit, and an orchard adjoining almost every house. The settlers are numerous, and the improvements handsome and extensive. When the fruit-trees are in blossom, the prospect as you pass through the strait is, perhaps, as delightful as any in the world.

Leaving it, you pass Hog Island, and enter Lake St. Clair, which is small in comparison to either Ontario or Erie, and shallow throughout. It receives the waters of Lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron, by a long channel from north to south, called River St. Clair; it also receives the waters of the Thames, which fall into the lake on the south-east side. About the mouth of this river are large, extensive marshes, or natural meadows, which, with the exception of small tracts of woodland on the banks of the river, and a few woody islands, extend about twelve miles up the country, and about four or five miles in depth, affording sufficient hay for a numerous settlement, and abundance to spare.

About fifteen miles up the River Thames is the town of Chatham, situated in a fork of it, on a very desirable spot, so well protected, and so central, that, as the population increases, it will doubtless become a large and flourishing place. A block-house was erected

here by His Excellency Major-General Simcoe; and it was made a *dépôt* for the fine whale-boats which were built by His Excellency's directions. Indeed, it possesses many advantages: the point is extremely well suited for the launching of vessels, and the river is sufficiently deep for those of any size; so that a secure arsenal and building-place, and an excellent dock, might be made in the lesser branch of the fork, upon which there is now a mill.

Firs are easily floated down from the pinery above, and other timber necessary for ship-building may be procured by water carriage.

The greatest disadvantage is the bar across its embouchure into Lake St. Clair; but that is of sufficient depth for small craft rigged, and for large vessels when lightened; and it would answer as a good winter harbour for any vessel which navigates the lakes, if she made herself light enough to pass over the bar and go into the river; and this might easily be effected for all vessels, by having a flat-bottomed lighter stationed at the mouth of the river for that especial purpose.

About twenty miles above Chatham is a village of Moravians, under the guidance of four missionaries of the United Brethren; and here they have a chapel. The converts are Indians, who are peaceable and civil; their principal employment is in attending to their corn-fields, and to the making of maple sugar. Above the village, on the river, is a large spring of petroleum. Passing upwards from the Moravian village, the Thames continues a fine serpentine canal, without falls, with a natural tracking-path great part of the way.

The windings of the river leave fine rich bottom. There is beautiful open land on the tops of the banks, which are high, but not broken. Passing the Delaware village, and a settlement in the beautiful plains of the Delaware township, where there is a fine pinery and good mills, you arrive at the spot selected by His Excellency Major-General Simcoe for the site of London.

This situation is on the main fork of the River Thames, and considered by His Excellency as the proper place for the seat of government. It offers many striking advantages for the capital of the Province; is centrally situated in regard to the Lakes Erie, Huron and Ontario; and around it is a large tract of land well calculated for agricultural purposes. It communicates with Lake St. Clair and the Detroit by the River Thames. It communicates with Lake Huron by the northern or main branch of the Thames and



a small portage; and it communicates with the Grand River or Ouse; and with Lake Ontario by the military way called Dundas Street.

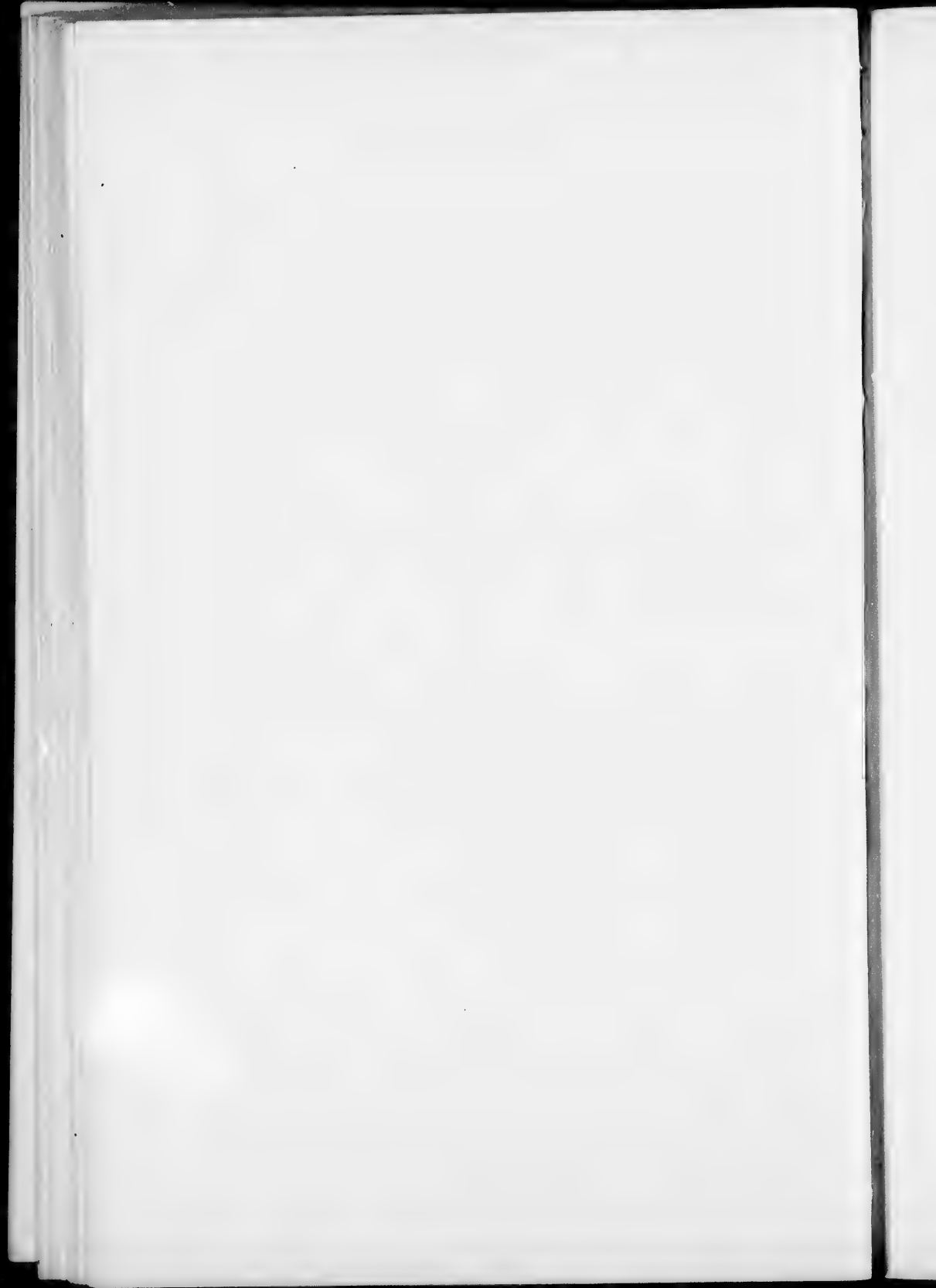
The proposed fortifications on the heights of Charlotteville, above Turkey Point, and within the North Foreland, promise it protection from Lake Erie. The work at Chatham protects the approach to it up the Thames; and there are several strong posts which guard it from the eastward. Add to this, that its local situation secures the interest and attachment of that vast band of Indians, the Chippewa nation.

The township of London is also well situated for health, being plentifully watered with springs. The streams have gravelly bottoms, and the water is very pure. It is an excellent tract of land; a black, rich soil. It abounds with black and white walnut, cherry, bass, elm, sugar maple, hickory, beech, white and black ash, and several other kinds of timber.

This tract is extremely well watered by the windings of the Thames, and also receives a principal branch of the River Chenal Ecarté. Below the fork of the Thames is an island, made by the river having broken through a small isthmus, and several springs add to the stream in the vicinity of the island. The banks in general are high, with intervals here and there of fine flats, originally used by the Indians as planting grounds, particularly on the north side of the river, adjoining the fork. On the east side of the fork, between the two main branches of the River Thames, on a regular eminence, about forty feet above the water, is a natural plain, interspersed with small groves of wood, affording in its present state the appearance of a beautiful park cultivated with great cost and taste. The pines which skirt the river show their tops above the banks, and make a fine termination to the whole.

From London you pass up the Thames to Dorchester, upon another fork of that river; and from Dorchester still higher to Oxford, which is situated upon the upper forks. From hence Dundas Street extends forty-two miles to Burlington Bay. From thence you pass immediately into Lake Ontario, through a small outlet, from whence it is thirty-five miles to York, the present seat of the Government.





## CANADIAN LOCAL HISTORY.

## THE FIRST GAZETTEER OF UPPER CANADA.

WITH ANNOTATIONS,

BY THE REV. HENRY SCADDING, D.D.

*(Continued from page 217.)*

## A.

*Abino Creek*, in the County of Lincoln, empties itself into Lake Erie, in the township of Bertie, at the head of the bay, east of Point Abino.

*Abino Point*, in the township of Bertie, on Lake Erie, is nine or ten miles west of Fort Erie. [In a letter of Chief Brant's, dated 1794, given in Perkins' "Annals of the West," p. 396, this place is spoken of as "Point Appineau." *Abino* is probably an abridged form of the Otchipway word *abino-dgi*, "child." In Lake Superior there is a point named Gaanagouassgokag, "Little Girl's Point."]

*Addington County* is bounded on the east by the County of Frontenac; on the south by Lake Ontario, to the westernmost boundary of the late township of Ernest Town; and on the west by the township of Fredericksburgh, running north 31 degrees west, until it meets the Ottawa or Grand River, and thence descending that river until it meets the north-westernmost boundary of the County of Frontenac. This county comprehends all the islands nearest to it. [In the 2nd edition, this article reads as follows: "*Addington and Lenox County* is bounded on the east by the County of Frontenac, on the south by Lake Ontario, and on the west by the County of Hastings. This county comprehends all the islands nearest to it; it sends, in conjunction with Hastings and Northumberland, one representative to the Provincial Parliament." *Addington* perpetuates the name of Mr. Speaker Addington, 1793, afterwards Lord Sidmouth. *Lenox*, more usually *Lennox*, was a compliment to Charles Lennox, third Duke of Richmond, Master of the Ordnance in the reign of George III.]

*Adolphus Town* is situated in the Bay of Quinté: it is bounded southerly, westerly and northerly by the waters of the bay, and easterly by the township of Fredericksburgh, in the Midland District. The courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace are holden here annually, the second Tuesday in January and July.

*Adolphus Town*, the township of, in the County of Lennox, lies to the westward of Fredericksburgh, in the Bay of Quinté. ["Adolphus," from Prince Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, youngest son of George III.]

*Aldborough Township*, in the County of Suffolk, lies to the west of Dunwich: it is washed by the Thames on the north and by Lake Erie on the south. [Probably from Aldborough in Suffolk, England, a fishing-town at the mouth of the River Alde. There is another Aldborough in the West Riding of York, the *Isurium Brigantium* of the Roman period.]

*Alempignon Lake* lies to the northward of Lake Superior, and between it and the mountains which bound the Hudson's Bay Company and New South Wales to the southward. It contains several small islands, and is about the size of Lake Nipissing. [This is the same as Lake Nipigon, now familiar to tourists. In Otchipway, Nibegom: "I wait for game in the night on the water in a canoe." (See Baraga's Otchipway Dictionary, p. 279.) In a list of names in Schoolcraft's *American Indians* (p. 25, n.), to *Alempigon* is subjoined the note: "Improperly written for Nipigon, a small lake north of Lake Superior."]

*Alfred Township*, in the County of Glengarry, is the third township in ascending the Ottawa river.

*Alnwick Township*, in the County of Northumberland, lies in the rear and north of Haldimand.

*Alumets les*, on the Ottawa river, above the Rapids, which are higher than Rivière du Nord. [*Allumettes*: Matches for enkindling a light, &c.]

*Alured Cape*, in the township of Clarke, north side of Lake Ontario. [*Alured* was the baptismal name of General Clarke (afterwards Sir Alured), from whom the township had its name. It is an archaic form of *Alfred*.]

*Ameliensburgh Township*, in the County of Prince Edward, is the westernmost township of that county, bounded by the carrying place which leads from the head of the Bay of Quinté to Lake Ontario.

and is washed by the waters of the bay and the lake. [*Amelia*, from the name of a daughter of George III.]

*Amherstburgh*, the military post and garrison now building at the mouth of Detroit river, in the township of Malden.

*Amherst Island*, in the County of Ontario, formerly called Isle Tonti, contains about 16,000 acres: it lies opposite to Ernest Town and part of Fredericksburgh, in Lake Ontario, towards the entrance of the Bay of Quinté. [*Amherst*, from the General of that name, to whom Vaudreuil capitulated in 1760.]

*Amikoues*, *River of the*, runs into Lake Huron from the north shore, east of the Mississaga river. [*Amikoues* is Ochipway for "beaver-lodge."]

*Ancaster Township* lies to the southward of Dundas Street, and is bounded on the east by Barton and Glanford. [From *Ancaster* in Lincolnshire, the ancient Roman station, *Crococalana*. It gave the title of duke to the head of the Bertie family (the Earl of Lindsey's) up to 1806.]

*Angousoka River*, now called the Shannon, empties itself into the Bay of Quinté.

*Annequionchecom Lake*: one of the lakes on the communication between Rice Lake and Lake Simcoe. [*Annequi* denotes "succession." The native names of other lakes in this chain are given in Capt. Owen's chart, published by the Admiralty in 1838. *Canenan-dacokank*, Balsam Lake; *Nummeysaukyagun*, Sturgeon Lake. Two lakes marked *Shebaughtickwyong*, one the "West," the other the "East" Lake. (*Shebaughtick* gives the notion of *stiffness*.) *Caugh-wawkuonykawk*, Tripe Lake. The river by which the lakes in the township of Reach empty into Sturgeon Lake is marked *Yawbash-kaskawk*. (The modern much-vulgarized "Bobcaygeon" appears on Owen's chart as "Babakaijue;" doubtless a better approximation to the Ochipway word. *Baba* denotes "repetition." *Kakabikedjiwan* = "There is a strong rapid over rocks.")]

*Ani's St. Island*, in Lake Superior, lies to the southward of Isle Hocquart.

*Apostles, the Twelve*, lie off the southern cape which makes West Bay, in Lake Superior.

*Appanee River*, running through the front of the township of Camden, divides Fredericksburgh from Richmond, and empties itself into the Bay of Quinté at the Mohawk settlement. [*Appanee* = Flour. This name has now assumed the form of *Napanee*.]

*Atokas, River aux*, runs into Lake Ontario, west of York, and the River Humber. The mouth of this river is the boundary between the Mississauga lands and the East Riding of the County of York. It is now generally called the Etobicoke. [*Atokas* appears to be a French abbreviation of the native name, which meant "a place where there are alder-trees." "Etobicoke" has retained more of the original expression. The early surveyor, Augustus Jones, writes the word as "Atobicoake" in one of his letters, and designates another stream at "the head of the lake" by the same name, which he interprets "Black Alder Creek," and notes that it is "the creek near Morden's," *i.e.*, the solitary house (in Jones' day) at the point where "Dundas Street" struck the stream of which Burlington Bay is, as it were, the estuary. Baraga, in his Otchipway Dictionary, gives "Wadopiki" as "Alder-forest;" and "Alder-point," Lake Superior, is "Nadopikan." Comp. Apanee, Napanee.]

*Attica Bay*, on the south side of the Ottawa river, in Monsieur de Longueuil's seigniory, lies at the mouth of the river of the same name. [See note on next article.]

*Attica, River au*, runs into the Ottawa river, in Monsieur de Longueuil's seigniory. [This ought probably to be *Rivière aux Atticas*. Drake, in his work on the Indians of North America, mentions the "Attikamigues" (Whitefish) as a tribe "in the North of Canada, destroyed by Pestilence in 1670."]

*Augusta Township*, in the County of Grenville, is the eighth township in ascending the River St. Lawrence. [*Augusta* is probably a compliment to the King's daughter, *Augusta Sophia*.]





## CANADIAN LOCAL HISTORY.

## THE FIRST GAZETTEER OF UPPER CANADA.

WITH ANNOTATIONS,

BY THE REV. HENRY SCADDING, D.D.

(Continued from page 308.)

## B.

*Bachouanan River* empties itself into the easterly part of Lake Superior, about half-way between the Falls of St. Mary and Red River. [Batchawaung, in late maps.]

*Barbue Point*, on the River St. Lawrence, about a mile and a half above the lower end of the fourth township. [Barbue=Catfish.]

*Barbue River*: now called the Orwell. [Better known as "Big Otter Creek."]

*Baril, Isles du*, in the River St. Lawrence, lie in front of the township of Elizabeth Town.

*Baril, Pointe au*, on the River St. Lawrence, above Osweigatchie, and higher than the ship-yards.

*Barque, Isle de la*, is a small island in Lake Ontario, lying rather farther out, and pretty near to the Isle de Quinté.

*Barrier Point*, the west point, where the River Petite Nation empties itself into the Ottawa. [Petite Nation: The complete expression was "Petite Nation des Algonquins."]

*Barton Township*, in the County of Lincoln, lies west of Saltfleet, and fronts Burlington Bay. [From Barton in Lincolnshire, which, to distinguish it from many other Bartons (Barntowns) in England, is known as "Barton on the Humber."]

*Bass Cove*, in Adolphustown, Bay of Quinté, lies northward of Perch Cove.

*Bass Islands*: a group of islands at the west end of Lake Erie, situated between the Western Sister and Cunningham's Island. [The Otchipway word for Bass is ashigan.]

*Bass Island*, in the Bay of Quinté, lies off near to the townplot in Adolphustown.

*Bastard Township* lies in the rear and to the northward of Lansdown and Leeds. [From the name of a well-known ancient Devonshire family, seated in modern times at Kitley, near Plymouth.]

*Batteau Island*, in the River St. Lawrence, above Bearded Island.

*Batture Grand*, on the Ottawa river, below the Portage du Chêne. [Batture=Gold-lacquer.]

[*Bayham Township*, in the County of Middlesex, lies between Malahide and Houghton. 2nd Edition. From one of the titles of Lord Camden, who was Viscount Bayham as well as Earl Camden.]

*Bearded Island*, in the River St. Lawrence, above Lake St. Francis.

*Beauharnois Isle*, in the north-easterly part of Lake Superior, not a great way from the shore, and eastward of Isle Hocquart.

*Beaver Creek* rises in the township of Caistor, and running through part of Gainsborough, empties itself into the Welland, to which river it runs close and nearly parallel for almost four miles, before it discharges itself into the river.

*Beaver Creek*, in the township of Humberstone, runs into Lake Erie, west of Row's Point.

*Beaver Creek* runs into Lake Superior, on the north side, between River Aupie and River Rouge.

*Beaver River* empties itself into the Narrows a little below the Falls of St. Mary, running from north to south.

[*Bedford Township*, in the County of Frontenac, to the north of Loughborough and Pittsburg and east of Hinchinbroke. 2nd Edition.]

*Belle River* runs into Lake St. Clair, to the eastward of River aux Prices, and is navigable for boats some way up.

*Bertie Township* is on the west side of Niagara river, in the County of Lincoln; it lies south of Willoughby, and open to Lake Erie. [From the family name of the Earls of Lindsey.]

*Beverly Township*, in the West Riding of the County of York, lies west of Flamborough, and opposite to Dundas Street. [From Beverley, a borough and market-town in the East Riding of York, in England, famous for its Minster, founded by King Athelstan.]

*Biche, Marais à la*, empties itself into Lake Ontario at the north-east part of the township of Grantham. [Biche=Hind.]

*Binbrook Township*, in the County of Lincoln, is situated between Saltfleet, Glandford and Caistor. [From Binbrook, an ancient market-town of Lincolnshire, England.]

*Black Bay*, on the north shore of Lake Superior, lies a little east of Isle de Minette and west of Shanguenac. [Elsewhere in this Gazetteer, Isle de *Minatte*.]

*Black Creek*, in the County of Lincoln, discharges itself into the River Niagara, in the township of Willoughby, some miles above Chippewa.

*Blandford Township*, in the West Riding of the County of York, lies to the northward of Dundas Street, opposite to Oxford, and is washed by the Thames. [From Blandford, an ancient town in Dorsetshire, which gave the title of Marquis to John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough.]

*Blenheim Township*, in the West Riding of the County of York, lies to the northward of Dundas Street, opposite Burford. [Blenheim is the name of the palace at Woodstock, presented by the nation to the first Duke of Marlborough.]

*Block Township*: See Binbrook.

*Bodét, Pointe au*, on the north shore of Lake St. Francis, is in Monsieur de Longueuil's seigniory, and a little to the east of the cove, in which is the boundary between the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. [In Bouchette's books, this is *Pointe au Beaudet*. Trestle-point?]

*Bodét, River au*, runs through part of the township of Lancaster, and empties itself into Lake St. Francis, east of Pointe au Bodét.

*Bois Blanc Island*.—This island lies east of Rocky Island (in the strait between Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair), but a little lower down and close in with the east shore: it contains from 150 to 200 acres of good land, but little or no marsh: it is covered with wood, chiefly white wood, and is not as yet improved. The common ship channel is between it and the east shore, which is narrow, and forms the best harbour in this country. From the situation of this island, it entirely commands the Detroit river from Lake Erie; at its upper end appear to be good situations for water-mills. A wider ship channel is on the west side of the island, but not so much frequented. The garrison of Amherstburgh being on the east shore, in Malden, furnishes a small detachment to Bois Blanc.

*Bonne Chere, Rivière de la*, runs into the Ottawa river, above the River Matavaaschie, west of the Rideau.

*Bowen's Creek* runs into the Bay of Quinté just below the Mohawk settlement, and near to John's Island.

*Brant's Village*, or the Mohawk Village, Grand river. [Now Brantford.]

*Bristol*, now called the township of Darlington.

*Burford Township*, in the Western District, lies between Dindham and Dundas Street. [From Burford, a market-town in Oxfordshire.]

*Burgess Township* lies to the northward of the township of Bastard. [From a Devonshire family so named.]

### C.

*Cabot's Head* is a very large promontory running into Lake Huron, west of Gloucester or Matchedash Bay, and embays a large part of that lake at its easternmost extremity, stretching itself towards the Manitou Islands. [From Sebastian Cabot, discoverer of Newfoundland, 1497.]

*Caistor Township*, in the County of Lincoln, lies between Binbrook and Gainsborough, and is watered by the River Welland. [Caistor is an ancient market-town in the English County of Lincoln: a Roman camp or *Castra*.]

[*Caledonia Township*, in the County of Prescott, is on the south, and in the rear of Longueuil's seigniory, ascending the Ottawa or Grand river. 2nd Edition.]

[*Calumet, Grand*, on the Ottawa river, on the south side, above the Portage de Montagne.]

*Calumet, Pointe au*, on Lake Superior, on the north shore, the first point west of River du Chêne, between which places the coast, consisting of perpendicular rocks, is dangerous.

*Cambridge Township*, in the County of Stormont, lies to the south, and in the rear of Clarence. [So named in honour of the Duke of Cambridge.]

*Camden East*, the township of, in the Midland District, lies northerly of Ernest-town.

*Camden Township*, in the County of Kent, called also Camden West, lies on the north side of the River Thames, opposite to Howard. [From Lord Camden, successively Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Lord High Chancellor of England, temp. George III.]

*Canada*, or the Province of Quebec. By the Royal Proclamation of the seventh of October, 1763, this province was bounded on the

east by the River St. John, and from thence, by a line drawn from the head of that river, through Lake St. John, to the south end of Lake Nipissing; from whence the line, crossing the River St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain in the 45th parallel of North latitude, passes along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea; and also along the north coast of the Baye de Chaleurs, and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosiers; and from thence, crossing the mouth of the River St. Lawrence, by the west end of the island of Anticosti, terminates at the River St. John.

An Act of Parliament, passed in 1774, has removed the northern and western limits of the province of Quebec, adding to its jurisdiction all the lands comprised between the northern bounds of New York, the western line of Pennsylvania, the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the southern boundaries of Hudson's Bay Company. [The name CANADA originated in a mistake of the first French navigators of the St. Lawrence. The natives along the river, on visiting the newly-arrived strangers, would point to their encampment or village on the shore, using often the word *Kanata*, i.e. huts or village. The French, with their European notions, took the word to be a territorial designation. Jacques Cartier imagined that the name was applied to the district extending from the Isle des Coudres to a point some distance above the site of Quebec; while he gathered, probably in a like fallacious manner, that the country below was called by the natives *Saguenay*; and also that they called the country above, *Hochelaga*. It is, however, certain that the early natives of the country were not in the habit of thus generalizing geographically. The expressions which they used to designate particular localities were for the most part rough descriptions, simply for convenience of discrimination and recollection in their hunting or warlike excursions. Like other primitive people, they were accustomed to give collective names to groups of men, but not to extensive areas.—The application of the name *Canada* by degrees to wider and wider spaces, until now it covers half the North American Continent, is curious; but it is simply a repetition of what has happened in the case of the geographical terms ITALY, GREECE, HELLAS, AFRICA and ASIA, each of which denoted, at the outset, a local region of narrow limits.]

*Canada, Upper*, commences at a stone boundary on the north bank of the Lake St. Francis, at the cove west of Pointe au Bodêt, in the

limit between the township of Lancaster and the seigniory of New Longueil, running along the said limit in the direction of North 34 degrees West, to the westernmost angle of the seigniory of New Longueil. [The error of *Longueil* for *Longueuil* occurs elsewhere in this Gazetteer. A like want of precision is observable in the orthography of other names.] Thence along the north-western boundary of the seigniory of Vaudreuil, running north 25 degrees east, until it strikes the Ottawa river, and ascends by it into Lake Tomisaming; and from the head of that lake by a line drawn due north, until it strikes the boundary line of Hudson's Bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line, to the utmost extent of the country known by the name of Canada.

This province was divided into nineteen counties by proclamation, the 16th of July, 1792, viz: "Addington, Dundas, Durham, Essex, Frontenac, Glengary, Grenville, Hastings, Kent, Leeds, Lenox, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northumberland, Ontario, Prince Edward, Stormont, Suffolk, York." They send sixteen representatives to the provincial parliament. [In the edition of 1813, the last paragraph reads thus: "This province is divided into districts, counties and townships. The counties send 25 representatives to the provincial parliament."]

*Canard's River* empties itself into the Detroit river, at the Huron cornfields, somewhat below Fighting Island. About four miles up this river are excellent mill-seats, to which loaded boats can go. There is a fine limestone quarry in the rear of the cornfields, nearly in the centre of the Huron reserve. [Now Canard river.]

*Cardinal, Pointe au*, on the River St. Lawrence, lower down than Point Gallo, in Edwardsburgh. [Point Gallo means Pointe au Gallop, as given subsequently.]

*Canise Island*, in the north-east part of Lake Simcoe. [This island retains its name. Perhaps it is from the Irish St. Canice.]

*Carleton Island* lies near to Grand Island, opposite to Kingston, and nearest the south shore, where Lake Ontario descends into the St. Lawrence. Kingston garrison furnishes a detachment to this place. [From Gen. Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester.]

*Carribou Island*, in Muddy Lake, between Rocky Point and Frying Pan Island. [This Muddy Lake is stated below to be situated between Lake Huron and Lake George.]

*Castle Point*, in Traverse Bay, Lake Ontario, lies between Tower Point and Point Traverse. [This Traverse Bay is in Marysburgh, Prince Edward County.]

*Cat Island*, or *Isle au Chat*, in the River St. Lawrence.

*Cataraqui*, now called Kingston. [Cataraqui=Rocks above water.]

*Cataraqui, Petit*, nearly in the centre of the township of Kingston, opposite to *Isle la Forêts*.

*Cataraqui, Isle de Petite*, off the north part of *Isle la Forêt*, opposite to the township of Kingston.

*Catfish Creek*, or River à la Chaudière, or Kettle Creek. [Augustus Jones gives the Indian name as Maunemack-sippi—Large Catfish river.]

*Catfish Island* lies at the west end of Long Reach in the Bay of Quinté.

*Cachois Isle*, now called Howe Island, by proclamation, the 16th July, 1792.

*Cedar Creek* runs into Lake Erie, near the east end of the two connected townships, and is sometimes called Cedar river.

*Cedar Island*, a little below Kingston, lies off the mouth of Hamilton Cove, is rocky and not fit for cultivation.

*Cedres, Petite Isle aux*: See Cedar Island.

*Celeron Isle* lies at the entrance of Detroit river, a little south of Grosse Isle. Is small and unimproved. [From M. de Céléron, a French military officer in Canada in 1752.]

*Charlottenburgh*, the township of, is on the River St. Lawrence, and in the County of Glengary, being the second township in ascending. [A compliment to Queen Charlotte; so also the following.]

*Charlottetown Township*, in the County of Norfolk, lies west of Woodhouse, and fronts Long Point bay.

*Charron River* empties itself into Lake Superior, on the north-east shore, to the northward of River de Montreal.

*Chasse, Rivière de la Belle*, runs into the River St. Lawrence, about two miles below Isle Rapid Plat.

*Chat Lake* is part of the Ottawa river, above Lake Chaudière, and rather less.

*Chat, Isle au*, in the River St. Lawrence, opposite to the township of Osnabruck, contains from 100 to 150 acres. The soil is good.

*Chatham Township*, in the County of Kent, lies to the northward of the Thames, opposite Harwich.



*Chaudière Falls*, on the Ottawa River, 36 feet high. They are a little above the mouth of the River Rideau, and below Lake Chaudière. [*Chaudière*=Caldron.]

*Chaudière Lake* is formed by the widening of the Ottawa river, above the mouth of the River Rideau, and below Lake Chat.

*Chaudière, Rivière à la*, or Catfish Creek, runs into Lake Erie, west of Long Point.

*Cheboutequion* is one of the lakes on the communication between Lake Simcoe and the Rice Lake. [This is the Shebaughtickwyong of Owen's Map. In Baraga, *Tchibaiatig* is a Cross: literally wood of the dead; *i. e.*, wood to be placed on a grave. But the word given by later Otchipwa authority is *Shebahtahgwayong*=Full of Channels. The present name is Buckhorn Lake.]

*Chenal Ecarté, Isle de*, in the River St. Lawrence, opposite the township of Cornwall, contains from seven to eight hundred acres: the soil is good.

*Chenal Ecarté River* runs nearly parallel to the River Thames, and empties itself at the entrance of River St. Clair into Lake St. Clair. [*Chenal Ecarté*=Disused, discarded channel.]

*Chêne, Isle du*, in Lake Ontario, lies off the easterly shore of Marysburgh, and close to the land. [*Chêne*=Oak.]

*Chêne, Pointe au*, on the River St. Lawrence, lies east of River de la Traverse, and nearly opposite to St. Regis.

*Chêne, Portage du*, on the Ottawa River, immediately below Lake Chaudière.

*Chêne, Rivière du*, runs into the Bay of Michipicoten, Lake Superior, west of River Michipicoten.

*Cheveaux, Pointe au*, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, and to the eastward of River Ganaraskee. [*Cheveaux*, perhaps for *chevaux*=Horses. *Ganaraskee*=Smith's Creek at Port Hope.]

*Chippewa Creek*, (or Chipeweigh river,) called the Welland, by proclamation, the 16th of July, 1792, discharges itself into the River Niagara, a little above the great falls: it is a fine canal, without falls, of forty miles in length. [The original pronunciation of the final *a* was *ay*: as is shewn by Baraga's *Otchipwè*. A. Jones gives the name of Chippewa Creek as *Chonotauch*; but he omits the interpretation.]

*Claies, Lake aux*, now Lake Simcoe, is situated between York and Gloucester bay, on Lake Huron: it has a few small islands and

several good harbours: a vessel is now building for the purpose of facilitating the communication by that route. [Claies=Hurdles or Wattle-work, perhaps used in the capture of fish.]

*Clarence Township*, in the County of Stormont, is the fifth township as you ascend the Ottawa river. [Clarence, from the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV.]

*Clarke Township*, in the County of Durham, lies to the west of Hope, and fronts Lake Ontario. [Clarke, from Gen. Sir Alured Clarke: See Art. *Alured*.]

*Clinton Township*, in the County of Lincoln, lies west of Louth, and fronts Lake Ontario. [From Gen. Sir Henry Clinton.]

*Cochela*, an island in Lake Huron, lying between the south-easterly end of the Manitou Islands, and the north main. [Probably in the manuscript from which the Gazetteer was printed, this was *Cloche lu*, that is Isle la Cloche. In several other instances it is evident that errors have arisen in these pages from misreading the "copy."]

*Cochon, Isle au*, a small island between Kingston, Gage Island, and Wolfe Island; nearest to the latter.

*Colchester Township*, in the County of Essex, is situated upon Lake Erie, and lies between Malden and Gosfield.

*Cooke's Bay*, on the south side of Lake Simcoe. Holland's river discharges itself into the head of this bay. [From Capt. Cook, the circumnavigator.]

*Coote's Paradise*, is a large marsh lying within Burlington bay, and abounding in game. [From Capt. Coote of the 8th regiment, a keen sportsman. Among the letters of Mr. Stegman, the early surveyor, preserved in the Crown Lands Department, is the following report of the survey of the village of Coote's Paradise, addressed to the Hon. D. W. Smith, Esq., Acting Surveyor-General in 1801: "Sir,—I have the honour to report that in obedience to your instructions bearing date May 1st, 1801, for the survey of the village near Coote's Paradise, I have executed the same agreeable to the sketch received from the Surveyor-General's office: that Dundas street has been my principal guide, in conformity to which the survey is performed: the river and north branch have been carefully scaled, and particular notice taken of all other small creeks and their courses, together with the real situation within the limits of the survey, &c." The village here projected is the present Dundas.]

*Coppermine Point*, in the east end of Lake Superior, in the vicinity of which, some years ago, an attempt was made to dig for copper ore, but soon after abandoned. This place is nearly north-east and by north from Point Mamonce, and between it and the mouth of the River Montreal.

*Cornwall, the Township of*, in the County of Stormont, is situated upon the River St. Lawrence, and the third township in ascending the river. [Not from the county, but from an English family name. In Westminster Abbey is a monument to the memory of Capt. James Cornwall, R. N., of Bradwardine Castle, County of Hereford, slain in an engagement with the French and Spanish Fleets off Toulon, February 12th, 1743.]

*Cramahe Township*, in the County of Northumberland, lies west of Murray, and fronts Lake Ontario. [From the Hon. H. T. Cramahe, Administrator of Canada, 1770-1774.]

*Credai River*, or River Credit, discharges itself into Lake Ontario, between the head of that lake and York, in the Mississaga territory. It is a great resort for these and other Indian tribes, and abounds in fish. [The Indian term was Messenebe=River where credit for purchases is given. In Baraga a debtor is mesinaiged; a debt, mesinaigewin; literally, a marking or scoring down. A little book or bill is mesinaigans.]

*Creuse River*. Part of the Ottawa river is so called above les Alumets. [Creuse=Hollow, deep.]

*Cris, Big and Little*. Two points on the north shore on Lake Superior, east of Isle Grange, and surrounded by islands: between these points is a noted and safe harbour. [Cris, short for Cristinaux.]

*Crosby Township*, lies to the northward of Leeds, and to the westward of Bastard. [Two hamlets in Lancashire,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Liverpool, are called respectively Great and Little Crosby.]

*Crowland Township*, lies to the northward of Lincoln, lies west of Willoughby, and is watered by the Welland. [Crowland is an old town in Lincolnshire possessing the remains of a magnificent abbey, and a curious stone bridge bearing a statue of King Ethelbald.]

*Cumberland Township*, lies partly in the County of Stormont, and partly in Dundas, and is the sixth township in ascending the Ottawa river. [A compliment, probably, to the Duke of Cumberland.]

*Cunningham's Island*, is situated at the western end of Lake Erie, south-westerly of the Bass Islands, and southerly of Ship Island.

## D.

*Darling Island*, the larger of two islands in the entrance of Lake Simcoe. [Known at the present time as Snake Island, from Chief John Snake, who lived there.]

*Darlington Township*, in the County of Durham, lies to the west of Clarke, and fronts upon Lake Ontario. [From Darlington in the English County of Durham.]

*Delaware Township*, in the County of Suffolk, lies on the east side of the River Thames, on the plains above the Delaware village of Indians. [From the Indian tribe of Delawares who migrated to Canada with the Five Nations or Iroquois in 1783. The native name of the Delaware Indians was Lennilenapee==Original People.]

*Dereham Township*, in the County of Norfolk, lies to the west of and adjoining to, Norwich. [From Market Dereham in Norfolk, in the ancient church of which place the poet Cowper was buried in 1800.]

*Detour*, the entrance into Lake Huron from Muddy Lake, to the south and west of St. Joseph's Island.

*Detour*, on the north shore of Lake Huron, lies a little to the east of the Isles au Serpent.

*Detour, Point*, is on the west main, in the strait made by St. Joseph's Island, leading from Muddy Lake to Lake Huron.

*Detroit* is in about 42 degrees 38 minutes of north latitude, and 81 degrees 40 minutes of west longitude. The French call it Fort Pontchartrain. It has accommodation for a regiment, and it consists of three parts; the town, the citadel, and Fort Lanoult. [The use of *Detroit*, Strait, as the name of a town is an instance of the conversion of a common into a proper noun. Thus *Stamboul*, for Constantinople, conveys the idea simply of "the City," from a corrupt modern Greek expression. The situation of *Detroit* somewhat resembles that of Constantinople. The Otchipway for this locality is *Wawcatunong*=Turned Channel.]

*Detroit, Turn of Little*, is the easternmost thereof, on the north shore of Lake Superior.

*Detroit, Little*, on the north coast of Lake Superior, west of Isle Grange.

*Detroit, Petit*, in the Upper St. Lawrence. See the narrows of Escott.

*Detroit, le Petit*, on the Ottawa river, is below the upper main forks of the Ottawa river.

*Diable, Isles au*, in the River St. Lawrence, lie between the Isle au Long Sault and the township of Osnabruck.

*Don River*, in the East Riding of the County of York, discharges itself into York harbour. [Surveyor Jones notes that the native designation of the Don was Wonscotiteouach=Back Burnt Grounds, *i.e.*, the Poplar Plains to the north, occasionally overrun with fire.]

*Dorchester Mount*, is that ridge of mountain running through the County of Lincoln, parallel to Lake Ontario, and is supposed to be a spur of the Allaghany. [At the present day, Queenston Heights and the "Mountain" generally, to Hamilton.]

*Dorchester Township*, in the County of Norfolk, lies west of, and adjoining to, Dereham, fronting the River Thames. [A compliment to Lord Dorchester, *i.e.* Sir Guy Carleton. There is a Dorchester in Dorsetshire and another in Oxfordshire—both, as indicated by "chester," ancient Roman fortified stations; the former named Durnovaria; the latter Civitas Dorcinia.]

*Dover Township*, in the County of Kent, lies on the north side of the Thames, opposite to Raleigh.

*Dublin*, now called the township of York: which see. [It is difficult to conceive what the genius loci of Toronto would have been, had the name *Dublin* continued to be attached to the locality.]

*Dubois, Lac*, lies between 98 and 100 degrees west longitude from Greenwich, and between the 48th and 50th parallels of north latitude: it lies to the westward of Lake la Pluie, and receives the waters of that lake by River la Pluie, which are carried off again by the River Winipique into the great Lake Winitapa or Winipique, and from thence into Hudson's Bay. This lake contains some islands: it has also a back communication with Lake la Pluie, to the northward, by inferior streams. [Lake of the Woods.]

*Duck Cove*, on Lake Ontario, in Marysburgh, on the east shore, between Isle du Chêne and Tower Point.

*Duck Islands*, called the Real Ducks, in Lake Ontario, lie between Wolfe Island and Point Traverse.

*Duck Islands*, in Lake Ontario, lie off Point Traverse, and northeasterly of it, not far from the Point. There are called the False Ducks.

*Duck Islands*, are situated between Muddy Lake and Lake Huron, southerly and easterly of St. Joseph's Island.

*Duck Point*, on Lake Ontario, in the township of Murray, is the first point west of the portage that leads from the head of the Bay of Quinté to the lake.

*Duffin's Creek* runs into Lake Ontario, in the township of Pickering (east of the river of Easy Entrance), and is remarkable for the quantity of salmon which resort to it. [From the name of an early trader or settler. A. Jones says this stream was designated by the natives, Sinquatickequioch=Pinewood running alongside.]

*Dundas County* is bounded on the east by the County of Stormont, on the south by the River St. Lawrence, and on the west by the easternmost boundary line of the late township of Edwardsburgh, running north 24 degrees west, until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand river; thence descending that river until it meets the north-westernmost boundary of the County of Stormont. The County of Dundas comprehends all the islands near it in the River St. Lawrence. The boundaries of this county were established by proclamation the 16th July, 1792. It sends one representative to the provincial parliament. [From the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1794.]

*Dunwich Township*, in the County of Suffolk, lies to the west of Southwold, having the River Thames for its north, and Lake Erie for its south boundary. [Viscount Dunwich is one of the titles of the Earl of Stradbroke, whose family name is Rous.]

*Durham County* is bounded on the east by the County of Northumberland; on the south by Lake Ontario, until it meets the westernmost point of Long Beach; thence by a line running north 16 degrees west, until it intersects the southern boundary of a tract of land belonging to the Mississaga Indians, and thence along the said tract, parallel to Lake Ontario, until it meets the north-westernmost boundary of the County of Northumberland. The boundaries of this county were established by proclamation the 16th July, 1792. It sends, in conjunction with the County of York, and the first riding of the County of Lincoln, one representative to the provincial parliament.

*Dyer's Island*, in the head of the Bay of Quinté, lies to the eastward of Mississaga Island. [Now Grape Island.]

## E.

*East Bay*, in Adolphustown, Bay of Quinté, is where the forks of the north channel open, descending south-westerly from Hay Bay.

*East Lake* lies between the townships of Marysburgh and Sophiasburgh, immediately to the north-east of little Sunday Bay, on Lake Ontario.

*Eastern District, The*, was originally constituted and erected into a district by the name of the District of Lunenburg, in the province of Quebec, by His Excellency Lord Dorchester's proclamation of the 24th July, 1788, and was taken principally off the west end of the District of Montreal. It received its present name by an Act of the provincial legislature; it is bounded easterly by the province of Lower Canada; southerly by the River St. Lawrence; northerly by the Ottawa river; and westerly by a meridian passing through the mouth of the Gananoque river, in the township of Leeds.

*Ecors, Grand*, the high lands to the eastward of York. [Ecors=Cliffs in escarpments, in Old French. At the present day Scarborough Heights.]

*Ecors, Petit*, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, east of Salmon river, and between it and River Ganaraska. [Salmon river is probably the Highland Creek for which, according to A. Jones, the expression was, Y-at-qui-i-bi-no-nick=A Creek comes out under the Highlands.]

*Edinburgh*, now called the township of Pickering: which see.

*Edwardsburg Township*, in the County of Grenville, is the seventh township in ascending the River St. Lawrence. [A compliment to Prince Edward, Duke of Kent.]

*Elbow Island*, in the north-westerly part of Lake Superior, lies to the north-east of the Grand Portage, and westerly of Isle Maurepas.

*Elizabeth Town*, the township of, in the County of Leeds, is the ninth township in ascending the River St. Lawrence. [Compliment to the Princess Elizabeth.]

*Elmsley Township*, in the Eastern District, lies to the south, and in the rear of Cumberland. [From Elmsley, Chief Justice of Lower Canada in 1802.]

*Epingles, les*, on the south-west branch of the Ottawa River, about the main or Upper Forks, between Portage à la Rose and Portage Paresseux, but nearer to the latter; it is nearly halfway from the fork to the Lake Nipissing Portage. [Epingles=pins. Comp. The Needles, off the Isle of Wight.]

*Erie, Fort*, in the township of Bertie, is in about 42 degrees, 53 minutes, and 17 seconds of north latitude. It has a barrack for



troops and a blockhouse. Lake Erie narrows here into the strait which carries the waters over the great Falls of Niagara: there is a good harbour here for vessels of any size.

*Ernest Town*, the township of, in the Midland District, is the first township above Kingston, sheltered from Lake Ontario by Amherst Island, which lies in its front. [Compliment to Prince Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland.]

*Essex County* is bounded on the east by the County of Suffolk; on the south by Lake Erie; on the west by the River Detroit to Maisenville's Mill; from thence by a line running parallel to the River Detroit and Lake St. Clair, at the distance of four miles, until it meets the River La Tranche or Thames, and thence up the said river to the north-west boundary of the County of Suffolk. The boundaries of this county were established by proclamation, the 16th July, 1792. It sends, in conjunction with the County of Suffolk, one representative to the provincial parliament.

*Etobicoke Township*, in the East Riding of the County of York, lies to the westward of the township of York, and has been selected for the settlement of the corps of Queen's Rangers, after they shall be discharged. [A. Jones gives the word as Atobicoake=Black Alder Creek.]

*Eturgeon Lac*: see Sturgeon Lake.

#### F.

*Falls of Niagara*. A stupendous cataract in the River Niagara, a little below where the River Welland or Chippewa joins the waters of the lakes. [Oneawgara is Mohawk for Neck. It denotes the whole of the channel from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. The nasal *o* has been lost from the beginning of the word, as in Chippewa for Otchipway and other words. A. Jones gives the Otchipway expression for the Niagara as Y-on-noak'e-sippi=Whirlpool river.]

*Falls, Great*, on the River Petite Nation.

*Falls, Long*: see the Long Sault.

*Fighting Island*, called by the French Grose Isle aux Dindes, lies about four miles below Detroit; it is valuable for pasture, but has very little wood: the Indians in the summer make it a place of encampment, and some of them plant a little corn: there is no other improvement on it. On the uppermost end of the island are vestiges of intrenchments, from behind the breastwork of which the Indians

annoyed the British shipping as they passed, shortly after the reduction of Detroit. [See Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac, p. 252.]

*Finch Township*, in the County of Stormont, lies in the rear, and to the westward of Osnabruck. [Probably from Heneage Finch, fourth Earl of Aylesford, Lord Steward of the Household, temp. Geo. III.]

*Flat Islands*, lie towards the west end of the Manitou Islands, and open to the Straits of Michilimackinac upon Lake Huron.

*Flamborough Township*, distinguished by East and West Flamborough, in the West Riding of the County of York, lies west of the Mississaga lands, and fronts Dundas street. [Flamborough Head in Yorkshire, England, forms the northerly side of Bridlington or Burlington Bay.]

*Foin, Point au*, in the River St. Lawrence, the first above River à la vielle Galette, in Edwardsburgh. [Foin=Hay.]

*Force, Isle de la*, a very small island off the south-west point of Isle Tonti.

*Foreland, North*, (formerly called Long Point,) on Lake Erie : which see.

*Foreland, South*, (formerly called Point Pelé,) on the north shore of Lake Erie, west of Landguard. There is good anchorage for vessels on either side of the point, which runs out a considerable distance, but the best is on the east side, in clay bottom. Near the extremity of the point, and on the east side, is a pond, where boats in general may enter, and be secure from most winds. A long reef runs out from the point. [The French name has prevailed.]

*Forêt, Isle au*, now called Gage Island by proclamation, 16th July, 1792. See Gage Island.

*Forêt, Isle la*. See Isle la Force.

*Forks of the Bay of Quinté*, where the East Bay unites with the North Channel, a little to the northward of Grand Bay.

*Fort Amherst*. See Amherstburgh.

*Fort George*: the military post and garrison now building on the heights above Navy Hall, at the entrance of Niagara river, in the township of Newark, in the County of Lincoln. [In the edition of 1813 the words "now building" are omitted. This fort took the place of the French fort on the opposite side of the river, relinquished to the United States in 1796.]

*Francis Island* is in the north part of Lake Simcoe.

*Francis, Lake St.*, is that part of the River St. Lawrence, which, widening above the Coteau de Lac, loses its current and becomes a long and narrow lake.

*François River* runs south-west from Lake Nipissing into Lake Huron; it has several portages: that nearest to Lake Nipissing is called Portage de Trois Chaudiers, in length about half a mile. [French river. François, old French for Français.]

*Frederick Point* is on the east side of Kingston harbour, and on the west side of Haldimand Cove, which is made by it and Point Henry. [From the name of the Duke of York.]

*Fredericksburgh Township*, in the County of Lenox, lies to the west of Ernest Town, in the Bay of Quinté.

*French River.* See River François.

*Frenchman's Creek*, in the County of Lincoln, discharges itself into the River Niagara, in the township of Bertie, a few miles below Fort Erie.

*Frenchman's River*, or French river, or River François.

*Frontenac County*, is bounded on the east by the County of Leeds; on the south by Lake Ontario; on the west by the township of Ernest Town, running north 24 degrees west, until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand River; and thence descending that river until it meets the north-westernmost boundary of the County of Leeds. The boundaries of this county were established by Proclamation the 16th July, 1792. It sends, in conjunction with the County of Leeds, one representative to the provincial parliament. [From Louis de Buade, Count of Frontenac, Governor-General of Canada, 1672-1682, and again 1689-1698.]

*Frontenac Fort*, now comprehended within the Town of Kingston, is just to be discovered from its remains, and an old fosse near the present barracks.

*Frying-Pan Island*, in Muddy Lake, to the northward of Point de Tour.

#### G.

*Gage Island*, lies off Kingston, in Lake Ontario, between Amherst Island and Wolfe Island. [From General Gage, successor of Amherst, as Commander-in-chief of the British Forces in North America, in 1763. Its French name was Isle au Forêt.]

*Gainsborough Township*, in the County of Lincoln, lies between Pelham and Caistor, and fronts the Welland. [From Gainsborough in Lincolnshire.]

*Galette*, on the River St. Lawrence, in Edwardsburgh.

*Galette, Rivière à la vielle*, runs into the River St. Lawrence above Isle Fort Levi. [*Galette*=Broad thin cake.]

*Gallop, Point au*, on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, just below Hospital Island, in Edwardsburgh.

*Galloos, les*, or Gallops, on the River St. Lawrence, are the Rapids off Pointe Galloppe in Edwardsburgh.

*Gananoqui River* discharges itself into the River St. Lawrence, in the Township of Leeds. As high as the first rapid the shore is bold, and the water deep; there is an excellent harbour in the mouth of the river; the water is from 12 to 15 feet deep in the channel, and the current is very slow. This river was called the Thames before the division of the Province of Quebec. [*Gananoqui*=Place of residence.]

*Ganaraska River*, by some called Pemetescoutiang, runs into Lake Ontario on the north shore, eastward of the Petit Ecors, and west of Pointe aux Cheveaux. From the mouth of this river is a carrying place of about eleven miles to the Rice Lake, through an excellent country for making a road. [*Pametescoutiang*=High burnt plains.]

*Geneter, Isle au*, in the River St. Lawrence, lies a little above Isle au Chat. [*Geneter*=An implement used in grooming a horse.]

*Geneva Lake*, called Burlington Bay by Proclamation, 16th July, 1792.

*George Lake* is situated below the Falls of St. Mary, and to the northward of Muddy Lake: it is about 25 miles long, and has very shallow water.

*Gibraltar Point* is the western extremity of a sand bank which forms the harbour of York, and upon which block houses are erected for its defence. [There is a Gibraltar Point near Wainfleet in the English County of Lincoln.]

*Glanford Township*, in the County of Lincoln, is situated between Ancaster, Barton, Binbrook, and the Six Nations of Indians; sometimes called the Grand River lands. [From Glanford in Norfolk.]

*Glasgow*; now called the township of Scarborough.

*Glengary County* is bounded on the east by the line that divides Upper from Lower Canada, on the south by the River St. Lawrence, and on the west by the Township of Cornwall; running north 24 degrees west, until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand River, thence descending the said river until it meets the divisional line aforesaid.

Glengary County comprehends all the islands nearest to it in the River St. Lawrence. The boundaries of this County were established by Proclamation the 16th July, 1792; it consists of two Ridings, each of which sends one representative to the Provincial Parliament. [From the name of a Highland Regiment, afterwards disbanded and principally settled here under the auspices of Bishop Alex. McLonell.]

*Gloucester*, on Lake Huron, (formerly called Matchedash).

*Gloucester Fort*, or *Pointe aux Pins*, the first point on the north shore in the narrows leading from Lake Superior towards the Falls of St. Mary. [Probably in honour of the Duke of Gloucester, brother of George III.]

*Gloucester Township*, in the County of Dundas, is the seventh township in ascending the Ottawa River: it lies eastward also of, and adjoining, the River Rideau.

*Gorgontua*, a remarkable high rock on the north shore of Lake Superior, lying at a small distance, and southerly of the point which forms Michipicoten Bay; to the southward and eastward the rock is hollow with an opening into it. [Given by Capt. Bayfield as *Gargantua*. In a late map, it is *Cargantua*.]

*Gosfield Township*, in the County of Essex, is situated upon Lake Erie, and lies west of Mersea. [From Gosfield Hall, a seat of the Duke of Buckingham's, near Halsted, in Essex.]

*Gower Township* lies on the west side of the River Rideau, and is the second township in ascending that river. [Baron Gower is one of the titles of the Marquis of Sutherland.]

*Grand Bay* in the Bay of Quinté, lies immediately below the main forks.

*Grand Isle*, now called Wolfe Island, by Proclamation, 16th July, 1792, is situated between Cataraqui and Carleton Island, where Lake Ontario falls into the St. Lawrence.

*Grand Marsh*, in the western district, lies in the rear of the parishes of l'Assomption and Petite Côte, on the Detroit, and communicates with Lake St. Clair opposite to Peach Island, and with the Strait opposite to Fighting Island.

*Grand River* (Lake Erie), called the Ouse, by Proclamation, the 16th July, 1792, rises in the Mississaga country and running through the West Riding of the County of York, divides Lincoln from Norfolk, and discharges itself into Lake Erie between Wainfleet and Rainham. [The Ojchipway name was O-es-shin-ne-gun-ing=It

washes the timber down and carries away the grass and weeds. A. Jones.]

*Grand, or Ottawa River*, is that channel which carries the waters of Lake Tamiscaming till they make a junction with those of the St. Lawrence, a little above Montreal. This river is the northern boundary of Upper Canada, and the route which is taken by the Lower Canada traders to the north-west: there are a great many rapids on this communication.

*Grange Isle*, near the north shore of Lake Superior, west of the Cris Points, and in front of Grange Bay.

*Grange River* empties itself into a river of that name on the north shore of Lake Superior west of the Cris. This river leads to Nepigon, a place which was formerly remarkable for furnishing the best beaver and martin, and was the farthest advanced post of the French traders at the time that Great Britain conquered Canada.

*Grantham Township*, in the County of Lincoln, lies west of Newark, and fronting Lake Ontario. [From Grantham, in Lincolnshire.]

*Grasse Bayede* on the north shore of Lake Ontario, lies to the eastward of Point aux Cheveaux.

*Gravel Point*, on Lake Ontario, in Marysburgh, lies between St. Peter's Bay and Point Traverse.

*Graves Island*, in the south-east part of Lake Simcoe. [From Admiral Graves.]

*Gravois, Pointe au*, is the west point of the Little Detroit, on the north-coast of Lake Superior. [Gravois=Rubbish. Probably the stream by Oakville—16-mile creek—the Otchipway name of which is given by A. Jones as Ne-sau-ge-y-onk, without its interpretation. It is the same as Nassagawaya, the name borne by the Township in which the west branch of the 16-mile creek rises. Its Otchipway meaning is "Two Outlets."]

*Gravois, Rivière au*, in the Mississaga land, in the north shore of Lake Ontario, runs into that lake between Burlington Bay and River au Credai.

*Grand Island*, or Grand Isle, in the River Niagara, is situated in front of the Township of Willoughby and is of considerable size: below it is Navy Island.

*Great Cape*, on the north side, where Lake Superior descends into the narrows of the Fall St. Mary. [It is now better known by its French name, Gros Cap.]

*Green Point*, in the Bay of Quinté, is the north point in Sophiasburgh, and lies opposite to John's Island.

*Grenville County* is bounded on the east by the County of Dundas, on the south by the River St. Lawrence, and on the west by the Township of Elizabethtown, running north 24 degrees west, until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand River; thence it descends that river until it meets the north-westernmost boundary of the County of Dundas. The County of Grenville comprehends all the islands near to it in the River St. Lawrence. The boundaries of this county were established by Proclamation, 16th July, 1792. It sends one representative to the Provincial Parliament. [From George Grenville, Secretary of State, 1762.]

*Grey's River* empties itself into Lake Simcoe, on the east side.

*Grimsby Township*, in the County of Lincoln, lies west of Clinton, and fronts Lake Ontario. [From Grimsby, in Lincolnshire.]

*Grosse Isle*. This island is situated in the River Detroit, and lies a little way lower down than Grosse Isle aux Dindes, but close to the west shore; it contains several thousand acres of excellent land, and plenty of good wood, and is in a high state of improvement; a number of farmers are settled there who possess large quantities of cleared land.

*Grosse Isle aux Dindes*, called Fighting Island.

*Grosse, Isle la* (so called by the Canadians) is the same as Michilimackinac.

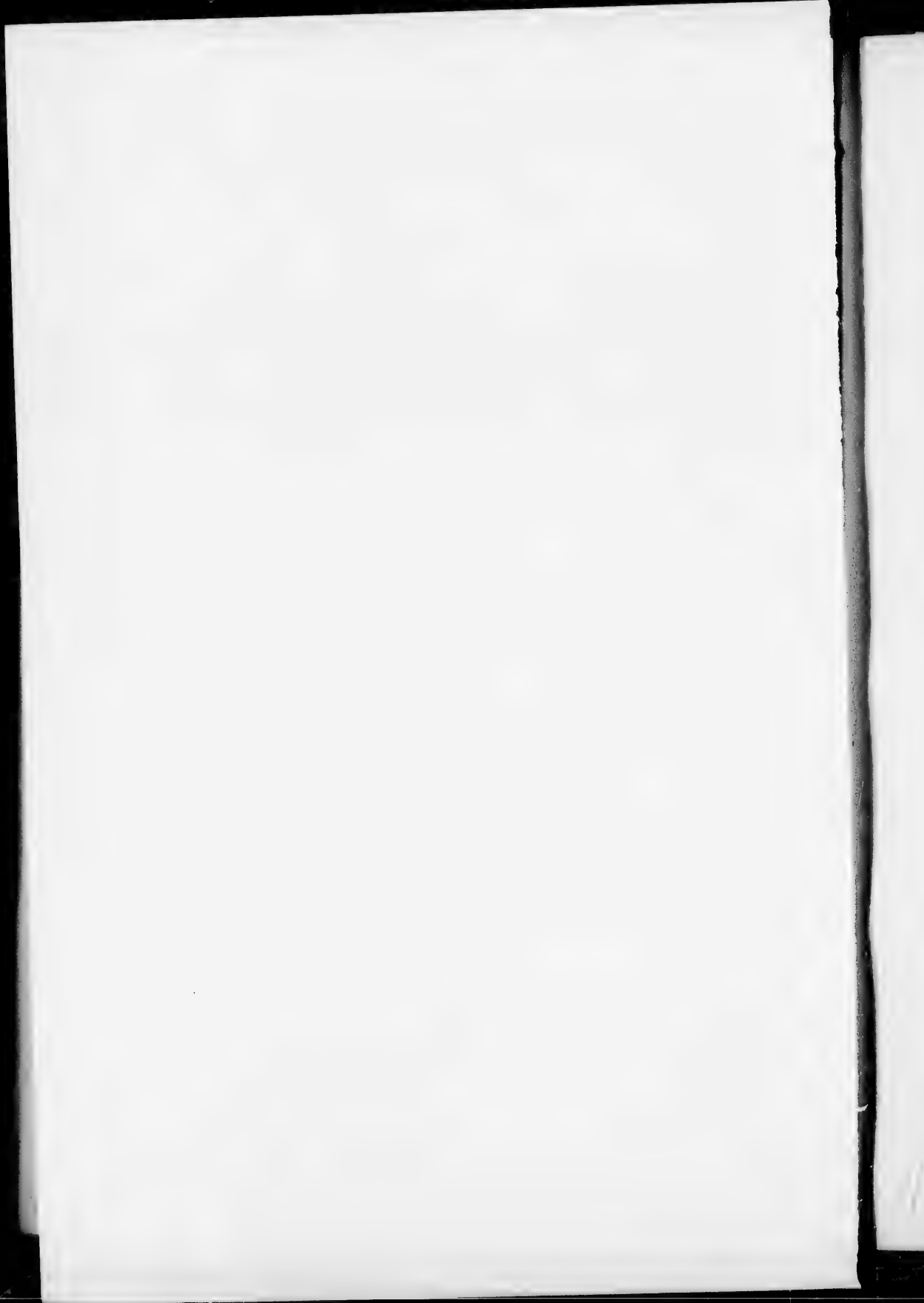
*Gull Island* lies among the Duck Islands, off Point Traverse, in Lake Ontario, and is one of the southernmost of the group.

*Gwillimbury Township*, in the Home district, lies on Lake Simcoe, where Yonge Street meets Holland's River. [From the distinguished Welsh family name Gwillim.]

(To be Continued.)







## CANADIAN LOCAL HISTORY.

## THE FIRST GAZETTEER OF UPPER CANADA.

WITH ANNOTATIONS,

BY THE REV. HENRY SCADDING, D.D.

*(Continued from page 337.)*

## H.

*Haldimand Cove* is a little to the eastward of Kingston harbour, and made by the Points Frederick and Henry. On the west side of this cove is the King's dockyard, and provision stores, wharf, etc.

*Haldimand Point.* See Point Frederick.

*Haldimand Township*, in the County of Northumberland, lies to the west of Cramahé, and fronts Lake Ontario. [From Sir Frederick Haldimand, Governor-General of Canada 1778-1785.]

*Hallowell Township*, in the County of Prince Edward, is a new township formed out of the townships of Marysburgh and Sophiasburgh: it lies at the southern part of the county, open to Lake Ontario. [From Benjamin Hallowell, father-in-law of Chief Justice Elmsley.]

*Hamilton Cove*, is a little to the east of Haldimand Cove, and separated from it by Point Henry. Cedar Island, is off the mouth of this cove.

*Hamilton Point*, the east point, which makes Hamilton Cove, having Point Henry on the west.

*Hamilton Township*, in the County of Northumberland, lies to the westward of Haldimand, having Lake Ontario in its front, and the Rice Lake in its rear. [From Henry Hamilton, Lieut.-Governor of Quebec in 1785.]

*Hare Island* lies at the west end of Hay Bay, in the Bay of Quinté.

*Harsen's Island*, near the entrance of the River St. Clair, east of Thompson's island; it contains near three hundred acres of land fit for culture: the other parts of it are meadow and marsh.

*Harwich Township*, in the western district, lies to the west of Howard, having Lake Erie to the south, and the River Thames to the north. [From Harwich, a sea port in Essex.]

*Hastings County* is bounded on the east by the County of Lenox ; on the south by the Bay of Quinté, until it meets a boundary on the easternmost shore of the River Trent ; thence along the river until it intersects the rear of the ninth concession ; thence by a line running north 16 degrees west, until it interests the Ottawa or Grand River ; thence descending the said river until it meets the north-westernmost boundary of the County of Addington. The county comprehends all the islands near it in the Bay of Quinté and River Trent. The greater part of the county fronts the Bay of Quinté. The boundaries of this county were established by Proclamation the 16th July, 1792. It sends, in conjunction with the Counties of Northumberland and Lenox (excepting Adolphus-town), one representative to the Provincial Parliament. [From the family name of the Earl of Huntingdon. There is a Huntingdon township in this county. In the second edition, after "south by the Bay of Quinté," we read, "and on the west by the County of Northumberland." After "Lenox" in the closing sentence "excepting Adolphus-town" is inserted.]

*Hawkesbury Township*, in the County of Glengary, lies on the Ottawa River, adjoining to Lower Canada. [From the parish of Hawkesbury in Gloucestershire.]

*Hay Bay*, in the township of Fredericksburgh, running south-westerly into East bay, makes the fork of the north channel of the Bay of Quinté. [Probably from "wild hay." Thus we have Pointe au Foin in Edwardsburg.]

*Henry Point* is the east point of Haldimand Cove, which is formed by it and Point Frederick on the west. Probably "Henry," like "Frederick," was one of the names of Governor Haldimand.]

*Herbes, Pointe aux*, on the north shore of Lake St. Francis, lies east of the River aux Raisins.

*Hesse*, now called the Western District by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, in the first session.

*Hinchinbroke Township*, in the County of Frontenac, to the north of Portland and west of Bedford. Second edition. [Viscount Hinchinbroke is the second title of the Earls of Sandwich.]

*Hog Island*, below Peach Island, is situated in the strait of Detroit, where it opens into Lake St. Clair : the lower end of it is about two

miles above Detroit ; it contains about 300 acres of land fit for tillage, and a large quantity of marsh and meadow land. It has some wood on it : the land is low, but valuable for pasturage, is rich, improved, and contains about 1,700 statute acres.

*Holland's River* runs from the south-west, and empties itself into Cook's Bay, Lake Simcoe. [From Major Holland, Surveyor-General of the Province of Quebec in 1790.]

*Home District, The*, was originally constituted and erected into a district by the name of the District of Nassau, in the Province of Quebec, by his Excellency Lord Dorchester's Proclamation of the 24th of July, 1788. It received its present name by an Act of the Provincial Legislature. It is bounded easterly by a meridian passing through the mouth of the River Trent ; northerly by the Ottawa River into Lake Tamiscaming, and the bounds of the Hudson's Bay Company ; also by part of Lake Huron ; westerly by a meridian passing through the eastern extremity of Long Point or the North Foreland ; and southerly by part of Lake Ontario and part of Lake Erie. [The Home District was so named from the fact that York, the seat of the Provincial Government, was situated in it. In the Second Edition, the above reads as follows : It is now bounded easterly by a line running northward from between Whitby and Darlington townships, on the Lake Ontario, to Talbot River, and from thence to Lake Nipissing ; westerly by London District ; and on the south by the District of Niagara and the Lake Ontario.]

*Hope Township*, in the County of Durham, lies to the west of Hamilton, and fronts Lake Ontario. [From Admiral Sir George Hope.]

*Hope's Cove*, one of the principal harbours in the Bass Islands, Lake Erie, close to St. George's Island.

*Hocquart Isle*, in Lake Superior, lies southerly of Michipicoten Bay, and northerly of Isle St. Ann. [Probably Maurepas or Michipicoten Island. This article is not in the second edition. M. Hocquart was Intendant at Quebec in 1755.]

*Horn, Cape*, is on the east main, at the north end of Muddy Lake, and at the entrance of the strait that leads from Lake George ; to the northward of it, in the strait, are high rocks.

*Hospital Island*, in the River St. Lawrence, in front of the township of Edwardsburgh, contains about 100 acres ; it lies immediately above Point au Gallop.

*Houghton Township*, in the County of Norfolk, lies west of Walshingham and Lake Erie. [On the Lake Erie. Second edition. Many places in England are named Houghton. Three parishes in the County of Norfolk are so called. Hough = hill.]

*Howard Township*, in the County of Suffolk, lies west of Oxford; it is watered on the north by the Thames, and on the south by Lake Erie. [Howard is the family name of the Dukes of Norfolk.]

*Howe Island*, in the County of Ontario, lies in the River St. Lawrence, between Wolfe Island and Pittsburgh. [From Admiral Lord Howe, who died in 1799. In the second edition the words "in the County of Ontario," are omitted.]

*Humber River*, in the East Riding of the County of York, empties itself into Lake Ontario, a little to the westward of the old fort, Toronto. [It was sometimes called St. John's River. Augustus Jones gives as its Otchipway appellation, Co-bee-he-nonk = "leave canoes and go north."]

*Humberstone Township*, in the County of Lincoln, lies between Bertie and Wainfleet, and fronts Lake Erie. [From Humberstone in the English County of Norfolk, four miles from Grimsby.]

*Hungerford Township*, in the County of Hastings, lies in the rear and to the northward of the Mohawk tract. [From the name of a market town and parish in Wiltshire.]

*Huntingdon Township*, in the County of Hastings, lies in the rear and to the northward of Thurlow. [From the county town of Huntingdonshire, or from a hamlet so named near Hereford.]

#### I.

*Industry Point*, or Morgan's Point, on the north shore of Lake Erie, west of Sugar Loaf.

*Iroquois, Pointe aux*, on the River St. Lawrence, six or seven miles above the Rapid Plat, in the township of Matilda.

*Ivrogne Point*, in the River St. Lawrence, in front of the township of Edwardsburgh, lies a little below Isle du Fort Levi, on the north shore. [Iv. = drunken.]

#### J.

*Jervois, River au*, or Knagg's Creek, falls into the Detroit River, near the town of Sandwich.

*Joachims, l'Etang des*, on the Ottawa River, is below the River de Moine. [Etang = pool.]

*John's Island*, in the Bay of Quinté, opposite to the Mohawk settlement, west of Richmond. [From the name of a Mohawk chief.]

*Johnson Point*, on Lake St. Francis, in the township of Charlottenburgh, lies westward of River aux Raisins. [Marked Sir William Johnson's Point in a map engraved by Faden, 1776. Sir W. J. was Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Province of New York in 1756. He died at Johnson Hall, on the Mohawk River, in 1774. He was the father of Major-Gen. Sir John Johnson, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs in British North America, after the war of Independence.]

*Johnstown, New*, in the township of Cornwall, is situated upon the River St. Lawrence, below the Long Sault, to the northward of Grand Isle St. Regis, and is now called Cornwall.

*Johnstown*, in the township of Edwardsburgh, is situated upon the River St. Lawrence, above the uppermost rapids in ascending to Lake Ontario.

## K.

*Kamanestigoyan*, on the west shore of Lake Superior, now called the Grand Portage. [The name has become familiar to the modern ear as Kaministiquia. Baraga gives it as Gamanetigweiag, and interprets the term to mean a region "where there is a scarcity of rivers," i.e. navigable rivers.]

*Katabokokonk* (or River of Easy Entrance), empties itself into Lake Ontario, in the township of Pickering. [Perhaps Lyons' Creek. An authority in Otchipway says the word properly is Atatabahkookong, and that the meaning is "Grassy Entrance." Was "Easy" a misreading of "Grassy?"]

*Kempfenfel's Bay*, on the west side of Lake Simcoe. [From the name of the Admiral who perished in the Royal George.]

*Kent County* comprehends all the country (not being the territory of the Indians), not already included in the several counties herein described, extending northward to the boundary line of Hudson's Bay, including all the territory to the westward and southward of the said line to the utmost extent of the country commonly known by the name of Canada. The boundaries of this county were set forth by Proclamation the 16th July, 1792. It sends two representatives to the Provincial Legislature. [In second edition: Kent County is in the Western District, is bounded by the County of

Middlesex in the London District on the east, by the County of Essex on the west, and by the Lake Erie on the south. It sends, etc.]

*Kenyon Township*, in the County of Glengary, is in the rear of Charlottenburgh. [From the name of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1788.]

*Ketche Sepee*, or Great River, now called the Nen. [The Rouge.]

*Kettle River*, or Rivière à la Chaudière, rises in a long marsh towards the River Thames, and running southerly, discharges itself into Lake Erie, west of the carrying place, out of the bay of Long Point, having at times five feet and a half water on its bar. This river has sufficient water for boats many miles upwards. Its entrance is only 25 feet wide. [The river by St. Thomas. The Otchipway for kettle is *akik*; for little kettle, *akikons*.]

*Kiasan Point*, on the south shore of Lake Superior, lies about half way between West Bay and the entrance to the falls of St. Mary, and is situated south-east of Isle Philippeaux. [A misreading of "Kiaoaw." Thus the word appears farther on. It is the modern Keewenaw. Baraga gives the full form, Kakiweonan, and interprets it "a place where they traverse a point of land, walking across a portage."]

*King Township*, in the East Riding of the County of York, lies to the northward of Vaughan, on the west side of Yonge Street, and opposite to Whitchurch. [From Admiral Sir Richard King, 1792.]

*Kingston* is in about 44 degrees 8 minutes of north latitude, and 75 degrees 41 minutes of west longitude, is situated at the head of the St. Lawrence, on the north shore, opposite Wolfe Island. It occupies the site of old Fort Frontenac, was laid out in the year 1784, and is now of considerable size. It has a barrack for troops, a house for the commanding officer, an hospital, several storehouses, and an Episcopal Church of the established religion. The ruins of the French works are yet to be seen, as well as that of a breastwork thrown up by General Bradstreet, on the east side of the town. It has an excellent harbour, where the king's shipping on Lake Ontario, for the most part, winter. The brigades of batteaux from Montreal, with stores and provisions, ship them at this place for Niagara. The garrison furnishes a detachment to Carleton Island. The gaol and court house of the Midland District was established at this place by an Act of the Provincial Legislature during the first session. The Courts of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace are holden here



the second Tuesday in April and October annually. [In the "Mémoires sur le Canada, 1749-1760," published in 1873, by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, is a lithograph "Vue de Frontenac ou Cataracoui."]

*Kingston Township* is the fourteenth uppermost township in ascending the River St. Lawrence. It is in the County of Frontenac, and lies partly open to Lake Ontario.

*Kitley Township*, in the County of Leeds, lies to the eastward of and adjoining to Bastard. [From the name of the family seat of the Bastards, near Yealmpton, in South Devon.]

*Killikokin Point*, in Sophiasburgh, Bay of Quinté, lies opposite to the Mohawk settlement. [In Baraga occurs *Mishwawak-okan*, a place where there are *mishwawak*, red cedars. Regarding *Killi* as a dialectic variation for *Kini*, we may have here a place where there are *Kiniwag*, i.e. war eagles.]

*Knagg's Creek*, or River au Jervois : which see.

#### L.

*Lac, Pointe du*, the westernmost point as you descend into Lake St. Francis, on the north side of the River St. Lawrence.

*Lancaster, the Township of*, is in the County of Glengary, on the River St. Lawrence, and the lowest in the provinces adjoining to Lower Canada. [From Lancaster, the ancient county town which gives Lancashire its name.]

*Landing, West*, now called Queenstown : which see.

*Landguard*, in Lake Erie, so called by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, 23rd October, 1795, its former name being *Pointe aux Pins*. This place is in latitude about 42 degree 7 minutes 15 seconds north ; variation 2 degrees 48 minutes westerly. There is a pond at the back of the point, the entrance to which has sometimes four feet and a half water on the bar. On the bank of the pond is an old Indian village, from whence there is a good path to the River Thames. There is a great resort of Indians to this place in the spring, induced by the quantity of fish and fowl that may be taken here at that season. This Point is about twenty miles or upwards east of the south Foreland, and bears the only pine timber on this coast. [A fort at Harwich, in Essex, is called Landguard.]

*Lansdowne Township*, in the County of Leeds, is the eleventh township in ascending the River St. Lawrence. [From the Marquis

of Lansdowne, who, as Earl of Shelburne, was Prime Minister of England in 1782.]

*La Tranche (or la Trenche)*, called the Thames by Proclamation the 16th July, 1792.

*Leeds County* is bounded on the east by the County of Grenville; on the south by the River St. Lawrence; and on the west by the boundary line of the late township of Pittsburgh, running north until it intersects the Ottawa or Grand River, thence descending that river until it meets the north-westernmost boundary of the County of Grenville. The County of Leeds comprehends all the islands in the River St. Lawrence, near to it. The greater part of it lies fronting the St. Lawrence. The boundaries of this county were established by Proclamation, the 16th July, 1792. It sends, in conjunction with the County of Frontenac, one representative to the Provincial Parliament. [In second edition. After "on the west" above: By the boundary lines of Pittsburgh and Bedford. And what is said about the Proclamation of 1792 is omitted.]

*Leeds Township*, in the County of Leeds, is the twelfth township in ascending the River St. Lawrence. [From the fifth Duke of Leeds, 1751-1799. In the second edition, "See Addington and Lenox County" is added.]

*Lenox County* is bounded on the east by the County of Addington; on the south and west by the Bay of Quinté, to the easternmost boundary of the Mohawk village; thence by a line running along the westernmost boundary of the township of Richmond, running north 16 degrees west, to the depth of twelve miles, and thence running north 74 degrees east until it meets the north-west boundary of the County of Addington; comprehending all the islands in the bays and nearest the shores thereof. The boundaries of this county were established by Proclamation, the 16th July, 1792. It sends, with the exception of Adolphustown, which is represented with the County of Prince Edward), in conjunction with the Counties of Hastings and Northumberland, one representative to the Provincial Parliament. [This article is removed from the second edition. The name of the county was a compliment to Charles Gordon Lennox, third Duke of Richmond, 1734-1806.]

*Lenox*, now called the town of Newark: which see. [Not in 2nd Edition.]

*Levi, Isle du Fort*, in the River St. Lawrence, in front of the

township of Edwardsburgh. On this island are the ruins of a French fortification. [From de Lévis, second in command under Montcalm.]

*Lincoln County* is divided in four ridings; the first riding is bounded on the west by the County of York; on the south by the Grand River, called the Ouse; thence descending that river until it meets an Indian road leading to the forks of the Chippewa creek (now called the Welland), thence descending that creek until it meets the late township, Number 5, thence north along the said boundary until it intersects Lake Ontario, and thence along the south shore of Lake Ontario until it meets the south-east boundary of the County of York. The second riding is bounded on the west by the first riding; on the north by Lake Ontario; on the east by the River Niagara; and on the south by the northern boundary of the late townships, No. 2, No. 9, and No. 10—[of the Townships of Pelham, Thorold, and Stamford. Second edition.]—The third riding is bounded on the east by the River Niagara; on the south by the Chippewa, or Welland, on the west by the eastern boundary of the first riding; and on the north by the southern boundary of the second riding. The fourth riding is bounded on the east by the River Niagara; on the south by Lake Erie, to the mouth of the Grand River or Ouse, thence up that river to the road leading from the Grand River or Ouse, to the forks of the Chippewa or Welland; and on the north by the said road until it strikes the forks of the Welland, and thence down the Welland to the River Niagara. The fourth riding includes the islands compressed within the easternmost boundaries of the River Niagara. The boundaries of this county were established by Proclamation, the 16th July, 1792. The second and third riding send each one representative to the Provincial Parliament. The first riding sends one, in conjunction with the Counties of Durham and York; and the fourth riding sends one in conjunction with the County of Norfolk. [The name Lincoln may have been a compliment to the ninth Earl of Lincoln, who died in 1794. He was the first Earl who assumed the name of Pelham, in addition to that of Clinton, on his succeeding to the dukedom of Newcastle.]

*Little Bay*, on Lake Ontario, the westernmost point of which is the boundary between the County of Northumberland and Durham, and between the townships of Hamilton and Hope. [*Big Bay* lay three townships to the west, and was afterwards successively known as Windsor Bay and Port Whitby.]

*London, the Township of*, is situated in the main fork of the River Thames, in a central situation from the Lakes Erie, Huron, and Ontario. [Here it was at first intended that the capital of the province should be seated. GEORGINA was once thought of as its name, in compliment to George III.]

*Long Reach* is the communication from Hay Bay to East Bay, in the Bay of Quinté.

*Long Beach* on Lake Ontario, the westernmost point of which is the boundary between the Counties of Durham and York, and between the townships of Darlington and Whitby.

*Lower Landing*, or *East Landing*, on the River Niagara, is opposite to Queenstown, on the Niagara Fort side, [now Lewistown.]

*Long Lakes, The*, are a chain of small lakes, extending westerly from the Grand Portage of Lake Superior towards Rain Lake.

*Long Point*, on Lake Erie, now called the North Foreland, is that long beach or sand bank, stretching forth into Lake Erie, from the township of Walsingham, and forming the deep Bay of Long Point. It is upwards of twenty miles long. From the head of the bay there is a carrying place across, over a flat sand, about eight chains distance, into Lake Erie, which sometimes is sufficiently overflowed, to be used as a passage for small boats. [The name "North Foreland" has to a great extent dropped out of use. A. Jones gives as the Ojibway name of Long Point Creek, Singua-conses-can-sippi=Small-pine Creek. The large creek west of Long Point, he says, was known as Gan-ce-mon-sippi=Sail Creek. Baraga gives for "Sail," nin-gassi-monan.]

*Long Point* is the southernmost point of Isle Tonti, running out and making a small bay, opposite to which there is a little island.

*Long Saut, isle au*, in the River St. Lawrence, and in front of the township of Osnabruck, contains from 1000 to 1500 acres; the soil is good.

*Longueil Township*, in the County of Glengary, is the second in ascending the Ottawa River. [From the name of a seigniory established here in 1734—New Longueuil; so called to distinguish it from the Old Longueuil, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, just below Montreal, established in 1672.]

*Loughborough Township*, in the County of Frontenac, lies in the rear, and to the north of Kingston. [From Lord Loughborough, Lord High Chancellor in 1793. His family name was Wedderburn.]

*Louth Township*, in the County of Lincoln, lies to the west of Grantham, and fronts Lake Ontario. [From the Lord Louth of 1798. The family name is Plunkett.]

*Lunenburg*, is now called the Eastern District, by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, in the first session.

*Lynn River*, in the County of Norfolk, rises in the township of Windham, and running from thence southerly through the township of Woodhouse, empties itself into Lake Erie, where it has about three feet water on the bar: it is a good harbour for batteaux. [Known now as Patterson Creek.]

*Lyon's Creek*, in the County of Lincoln, discharges itself into Chipewewa River, in the township of Willoughby, not far above the mouth of that river. [There is a Lyons' Creek in Whitby.]

#### M.

*Maidstone Township* lies between Sandwich and Rochester, upon Lake Erie.

*Malden Township*, in the County of Essex, is situated at the mouth of Detroit River, on the east side of the strait, having Colchester to the east, and the Huron to the north. [A second title of the Earls of Essex is Viscount Malden.]

*Malahide Township* is between Yarmouth and Bayham Townships on the Lake Erie. Second edition. [Col. Talbot, founder of the Talbot Settlement, was fourth son of Richard Talbot of Malahide Castle in the County of Dublin, whose wife was created Baroness Talbot of Malahide in 1831.]

*Maligne, Grande Pointe*, on the River St. Lawrence, is a little above Petite Pointe Maligne, and opposite to the Grand Island of St. Regis.

*Maligne, la Petite Pointe*, on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, not far above the lower end of Grand Isle St. Regis.

*Mamonce* and *Little Mamonce*, at the eastern extremity of Lake Superior, between the copper mines and Point aux Rabes. [Given as Mamainse by Bayfield. Comp. *Mamansinam* = I see a vision. Baraga.]

*Manitoulin*, or *Manitou Islands*: *q. v.* in Lake Huron. [Manitoulin = Place of a spirit.]

*Manitou Islands* are a number of islands towards the northern shore of Lake Huron, stretching from the vicinity of Cabot's Head

northwesterly across the lake, to lake George, below the Falls of St. Mary.

*Marais Grande*, lies in the north-east part of the township of Clinton, on Lake Ontario.

*Maraudier Point*, on the north shore of Lake St. Francis, east of Pointe aux Herbes, in the township of Lancaster.

*Markham Township*, in the east riding of the County of York, fronts Yonge Street, and lies to the northward of York and Scarborough: here are good mills, and a thriving settlement of Germans. [Perhaps a compliment to Markham, the Archbishop of York of the day.]

*Marlborough Township*, in the County of Grenville, lies to the northward of Oxford, and is watered by the Rideau.

*Marsh Creek* runs southerly through the township of Malden, and empties itself into Lake Erie, having at times four feet and a half water on its bar.

*Mary's, St. Point*, in the River St. Lawrence, is immediately above the Grand Remou. [Remous=eddy.]

*Marysburg Township*, in the County of Prince Edward, is situated at the eastern end of the peninsula which forms the Bay of Quinté, and lies open to Lake Ontario on the south.

*Mataouaschie River* runs into the Ottawa River, above the River du Rideau. [Madawaska=Running through rushes.]

*Matchedash*, or Gloucester, which see. [=Bad land.]

*Matilda Township*, in the County of Dundas, is the sixth township in ascending the River St. Lawrence. [Compliment to the Princess Royal, Charlotte Augusta Matilda.]

*Maurepas Isle*, in the northerly part of Lake Superior, lies about half way between Elbow Island and the Bay of Michipicoten. [From the Count de Maurepas, French Secretary of State in 1744. Now Michipicoten Island.]

*Mecklenburgh* is now called the Midland District, by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, in the first session.

*Mersea Township*, in the County of Essex, lies on Lake Erie, west of Romney. [From the Isle of Mersea, in Essex.]

*Michilimackinack* is in about 45 degrees 48 minutes and 34 seconds of north latitude, and is called by the Canadians la Grose Isle. It is situated in the strait which joins Lakes Huron and Michigan. [This name is usually said to mean Great Turtle, from the appearance of

the island as seen at a distance. Baruga says the name is, by the Otchipways, derived from the Mishinimakingo, a kind of people who rove through the woods, and are sometimes heard discharging arrows, but are never seen.]

*Midland District* was originally erected into a district by the name of the District of Mecklenburgh, in the Province of Quebec, by His Excellency Lord Dorchester's Proclamation of the 24th July, 1788. It received its present name by an Act of the Provincial Legislature; is bounded on the east by a meridian passing through the mouth of the River Gananoqui; on the south by the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario; on the west by a meridian passing through the mouth of the River Trent at the head of the Bay of Quinté; and on the north by the Ottawa River. [In the second edition: Is now bounded on the east by a line passing from near the mouth of the River Gananoqui; on the west by Leeds and Crosby townships, and thence to the Allumettes on the Grand River; on the south by the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario; and on the west by a line passing through the mouth of the River Trent, at the head of the Bay of Quinté, to the Ottawa River, which river is its northern boundary.]

*Middle Island* is small, and situated east of Bass Islands, and northerly of Ship Island and Cunningham's Island, in Lake Erie.

*Middle Sister*, a small island at the west end of Lake Erie, situated between the East Sister and West Sister.

*Miliquean Creek*, running northerly, discharges itself into the southernmost part of Lake Simcoe, and is now called Holland River. [Minequewin=Drinking-place.]

*Milles Isles, les*, in the River St. Lawrence, are a group of small islands lying opposite the townships of Leeds and Lansdowne. [The Thousand Islands.]

*Milles Roches, Isle au*, contains from six to seven hundred acres. The soil is good. It lies partly above and partly parallel to Isle Cheval Ecarté, in the River St. Lawrence.

*Minatte, Isle de*, on the north coast of Lake Superior, is situated near to, and easterly of, the Grande Portage, extending to Thunder Bay.

*Mississaga Island* lies opposite the mouth of the River Trent, and about the same distance from the Portage at the head of the Bay of Quinté. [The word signifies Great Outlet, and is applicable to any river-estuary.]



*Mississaga Point*, in the township of Newark, lies on the west side of the entrance of the River Niagara, and opposite to the fortress of Niagara.

*Mississaga River* runs into Lake Huron, between le Serpent and Thessalon River, on the north shore. [The bands of Ochipways frequenting the banks of this river constituted the Mississagas proper.]

*Michipicoten Bay*, in the north-east part of Lake Superior. It is somewhat sheltered southerly and westerly from Lake Superior, by Point Gorgontua and the island of Michipicoten. [The word=Bare Rock or Bluff. Gorgontua, should be Gargantua. The *o*'s express the *patois* pronunciation. Gargantua is the giant of Rabelais' romance. "Gargantua and Pantagruel." Perhaps some fancied resemblance to a giant's head was observed in the rock.]

*Michipicoten Isle*, in the north-east part of Lake Superior, at the entrance of a bay of the same name. [Called also Maurepas and Hocquart.]

*Michipicoten River*, running south-westerly, discharges itself into the head of a bay of the same name, in the north-east part of Lake Superior. There is a portage from the sources of this river to another which falls into James's Bay.

*Mohawk Bay*, in Fredericksburgh, Bay of Quinté, lies opposite to the Mohawk Settlement, and close to the mouth of the River Appannée.

*Mohawk Settlement*, Bay of Quinté, is west of Richmond, and comprehended between the River Shannon and Bowen's Creek.

*Mohawk Village*, on the Grand River or Ouse, is the principal village of the Six Nations, in the tract purchased from the Mississaga nation for them by his present Majesty, on account of their loyalty and attachment during the late rebellion, in which they lost their possessions on the Mohawk River. This is the residence of their principal Chief, Captain Joseph Brant. The village is beautifully situated, has a neat church with a steeple, a school house, and a council house; and not far from it is a grist and saw mill. These buildings have, for the most part, been erected by government, who now pay a miller, a schoolmaster, and a blacksmith, for their services at the village; and the Society for Propagating the Gospel make an allowance to a clergyman of the Established Church for occasional visits made to these tribes. The Liturgy of the Church of England has been translated into the Mohawk language, and printed, for the

use of the Six Nation Indians. [Now Brantford. The proper name of the Mohawks was Ganegas (=The People at the head of men). Mohawk strictly means "the people in *this* direction" or "the hither-people," *i.e.*, with reference to Massachusetts. In like manner "Seneca" meant "the people far off yonder," *i.e.*, towards the Lakes. The proper name of the Senecas was Tsonnontouans.

*Moira River* runs into the Bay of Quinté, near the south-west angle of the township of Thurlow. [Earl of Moira is a second title of the Marquis of Hastings. From Moira, in the County of Down, Ireland.]

*Molla Shannon River* runs into the Ottawa River in the township of Hawkesbury. [The names of the Mulla, or Awbeg, a tributary of the Blackwater, in Ireland, and of the Shannon, may be combined.]

*Montagne, Portage de*, is on the Ottawa river, above lake Chat.

*Montagu Township*, partly in the County of Grenville, and partly in Leeds, lies to the northward of Walford, and is washed by the river Rideau. [The family name of the Earls of Sandwich.]

*Montreal Isle*, in the east end of Lake Superior, is small, and situated between the mouths of the river Montreal and Charron, and near to the shore.

*Montreal, River de*, empties itself into the east end of Lake Superior, a little to the northward of the copper mines, and south of river Charron. [A water-route leading to Montreal. Canada proper was referred to by the Otchipways, Baraga says, as *Monia*, *i.e.*, Montreal.]

*Moravian Village*, on the river Thames, is in the fourth township from its mouth: it is a regular built village, of one street, with indifferent wooden huts, and a small chapel; inhabited by Indians, converted to the Moravian faith, and their pastors; near to this village are springs of petroleum. [Founded by Count Zinzendorf, the reviver of the society of United Brethren.]

*Morgan Point*, now called Point Industry. [In Wainfleet, north shore of Lake Erie.]

*Morpion Isle*, a small island, in the river St. Lawrence, opposite to pointe à la Traverse.

*Morpions, Isle aux*, in the lake St. Francis, river St. Lawrence, a small rocky island, lying nearly opposite to Pointe Mouillé, in the township of Lancaster. [From insects so-called in French.]

*Mouille Pointe*, on Lake St. Francis, west of Pointe au Bodêt, in the township of Lancaster. [Swampy, sunk in the water.]

*Moulenet, Isles au*, in the River St. Lawrence, opposite the township of Osnabruck, are very small, and the soil tolerably good. [Moulinet=Little Mill.]

*Mountain Township*, in the County of Dundas, lies in the rear, and to the northward of Matilda. [Perhaps from Mountain, Anglican Bishop of Quebec in 1797.]

*Muddy Creek*, rises in the township of Pelham, and runs into Chippewa Creek, through the township of Thorold, and the south-west part thereof.

*Muddy Lake* is situated between Lake Huron and Lake George; it is about twenty-five or thirty miles long, and not very wide; it has several small islands, of which St. Joseph's seems to be the principal.

*Murray Township*, in the County of Northumberland, lies to the northward of the isthmus which joins the County and Peninsula of Prince Edward to the main. It is washed by the waters of Lake Ontario and the river Trent, as well as by those of the Bay of Quinté. [Probably from Sir James Murray, a distinguished military officer of the first American war.]

#### N.

*Nanticoke Creek*, now called the river Waveney, empties itself into Lake Erie, between Long Point and the Grand River. [Nanticokes were Indians so-called. Whence Nanticoke Creek, in the State of New York. Waveney is a river in the English County of Suffolk, falling into the Yare—whence Yarmouth.]

*Narrows, The*, or petite Détroit, in the river St. Lawrence, is between Grenadier Island and the township No. 10, or Escot, now included in Yonge.

*Nassau*. This is now called the Home District, by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, in their first session of parliament.

*Navy Hall*, in the township of Newark, is about a mile from the town, on the bank of the river Niagara: the buildings here are considerably increased, and the new garrison building near it, is called Fort George. [Liancourt in his Travels (i. 241) describes Navy Hall as "a small, miserable house, which was formerly occupied by the commissaries, who resided here on account of the navigation of the Lake."]

*Navy Island*, above the Great Falls in the river Niagara, is situated just above the mouth of the river Welland, and below Grand

Isle. [It was conveniently situated for the building and wintering of vessels.]

*Nelson Township*, in the west Riding of the County of York, on the Lake Ontario, near Burlington Bay. Second edition. [From Horatio Lord Nelson, from whom also the village of Bronté, in this township, has its name.]

*Nen River*, in the east riding of the County of York, rises several miles in the rear of York, and running southerly through the township of Markham, parts of Scarborough, and Pickering, empties itself into Lake Ontario, east of the Highlands in Scarborough. [The Nen has lost its English and retained its French name—The Rouge. The O'tchipways distinguished it, A. Jones says, as Kitchissippi, The Big River.]

*Nepean Township*, in the eastern district, is the eighth township in ascending the Ottawa river, and the first township on the west side of the river Rideau. [Probably from Lieut.-Gen. Nicholas Nepean, living in 1793 *et seq.*]

*Newark Town* is situated on the west side of the entrance of Niagara river, opposite to the fortress of Niagara on Lake Ontario.

This town was laid out in the year 1791, and the buildings commenced upon the arrival of His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Major-General Simcoe, in 1792. It contains now about one hundred and fifty houses. The gaol and court-house for the home district were erected in this place, by an Act of the Provincial Legislature in their first session. The courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace are holden here the second Tuesday in January, April, July, and October, annually, by the same authority. The Court of King's Bench sits here. The first Provincial Parliament met at this place, and the public offices of Government have been held *pro tempore* here. Navy Hall, which is situated on the west bank of the river, a little above the town, was the residence of His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, during his stay at this place; the Council House is about half way between the town and Navy Hall. The public offices are now about moving to York. [From Newark, a borough and market town in Nottinghamshire, having the ruins of a fine castle built in Stephen's reign, and dismantled in the Cromwellian period.]

*Newark Township*, in the County of Lincoln, lies to the west side of Niagara river, immediately opposite to the fort.

*Newcastle*. This town plot is situated on the Presqu'isle de Quinté, extending into Lake Ontario, from the easterly part of the township

of Cramahé. [The modern Brighton. A township of Brighton has been formed out of portions of Murray and Cramahé. Probably from Henry Pelham Clinton, fourth Duke of Newcastle, 1796.]

*New River*, afterwards called the La Tranche, now the Thames, by Proclamation, 16th July, 1792.

*Niagara* is in about 43 degrees, 15 minutes, and 47 seconds of north latitude, and 78 degrees, 25 minutes of west longitude. [The present town of Niagara lies somewhat west of the long. here given.]

*East Niagara*, or the Fort, is much out of repair, and West Niagara, or the town of Newark, lies immediately opposite to the Fort. See Newark.

*Niagara, Little*, or Fort Schlasser, above the Great Falls, on the east side of Niagara river, opposite to the mouth of the river Welland. [Schlasser is a misreading for Schlosser—the name of an officer of engineers. After the portage from the East Landing (Lewiston), merchandize was reshipped at Fort Schlosser.]

*Nicholas Island*, formerly called Isle de Quinté, *q. v.* [Marked "Nicholson's Island" in later maps.]

*Nipigon Lake*, lies to the northward of Lake Superior, about halfway between it and Albany River, James' Bay. [Given as Alimi-pegon in early maps. The word is said to mean "Foul Water," or "Marshy Lake."]

*Norfolk County* is bounded on the north and east by the County of Lincoln and the river La Tranche (now called the Thames), on the south by Lake Erie, until it meets the Barbué (called the Orwell river), thence by a line running north 16 degrees west, until it intersects the river La Tranche or Thames, and thence up the said river, until it meets the north-western boundary of the County of York. (*Note below.*) The boundaries of this County were established by Proclamation, the 16th July, 1792: it sends, in conjunction with the 4th riding of the County of Lincoln, one representative to the Provincial Parliament. [From the English county of the same name, if not a compliment to the Duke of Norfolk of the day.]

*Norman, Marais*, in the township of Newark, empties its waters into Lake Ontario, about the centre of the township, west of Niagara Fort, called the Four Mile Pond. [*Norman*, probably from some French voyageur or settler.]

*North Channel*, in the Bay of Quinté, leads from John's Island, southerly, between the townships of Sophiasburgh, Fredericksburgh, and Adolphustown.

*North Channel*, between Isle Tonti, in Lake Ontario, and the main land.

*Northumberland County* is bounded on the east by the County of Hastings, and the carrying-place of the Presqu'isle de Quinté; on the south by Lake Ontario, until it meets the westernmost point of Little Bay; thence by a line running north 16 degrees west, until it meets the southern boundary of a tract of land belonging to the Mississaga Indians, and thence along that tract, parallel to Lake Ontario, until it meets the north-westernmost boundary of the County of Hastings. The County of Northumberland comprehends all the islands near to it, in Lake Ontario, and the Bay of Quinté, and the greater part of it fronts Lake Ontario. The boundaries of this county were established by Proclamation, the 16th July, 1792. It sends, in conjunction with the Counties of Hastings and Lenox, excepting Adolphustown, one representative to the Provincial Parliament.

*Norwich*, now called the township of Whitby, on the north shore of Lake Ontario: which see.

*Norwich Township*, in the County of Norfolk, lies to the east of, and adjoining to, Dereham.

## O

*Oak Point*, in the front of the township of Ernest-town, between the King's Mills and Tonagayon Bay. [The King's Mills, back of Kingston. Tonagayon is given as Tonequigon on a map by Faden, 1776: west of Fort Frontenac.

*Ontario County* consists of the following islands:—An island, at present known by the name of Isle Tonti (called Amherst Island), an island known by the name of Isle au Forêt (called Gage Island), an island known by the name of Grand Isle (called Wolfe Island), and an island known by the name of Isle Couchois (called Howe Island), and comprehends all the islands between the mouth of the Garoqui, to the easternmost extremity of the late township of Marysburgh, called Point Pleasant.

The boundaries of this County were established by Proclamation the 16th of July, 1792. It sends, in conjunction with the County of Addington, one representative to the Provincial Parliament. [In the second edition this article is left out.]

*Ontario Fort*. See Oswego.

*Orford, The Township of*, in the County of Suffolk, distinguished sometimes by Orford North and South, is the residence of the Mora-

vians: it is bounded on the south by Lake Erie, and watered by the Thames to the northward. [The Earl of Orford, from 1791 to 1797, was Horace Walpole, who would not use the title.]

*Orphan Island*, in Lake Ontario, lies off the east shore of Marysburgh, and near to it, in Traverse Bay.

*Orwell River* (formerly Rivière à la Barbue), rises in a long marsh towards the river Thames, and, running southerly, discharges itself into Lake Erie, between Landguard and the North Foreland, having about two and a-half feet of water on its bar. There is water enough for a loaded boat to go three miles up this river. The land on each side, in many places, consists of large rich flats, adjoining the river, which appear at times to have overflowed, and on the adjacent highlands is a deep black soil. [From the river which flows by Ipswich in Suffolk. It is now better known as Catfish Creek, which is the plain English of Rivière à la Barbue.]

*Osgoode Township*, in the County of Dundas, is the second township on the east side of the Rideau, in ascending the river. [From the name of the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, William Osgoode.]

*Osnabrock Township*, in the County of Stormont, is the fourth township in ascending the River St. Lawrence. [The same as Osnaburg. One of the titles of the Duke of York was "Bishop of Osnaburg."]

*Oswegatchie, New*, on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, is in the township of Augusta. [Morgan says the signification of the word is lost. The Old Oswegatchie is the present Ogdensburgh.]

*Oswego*, is in about 43 degrees, 20 minutes of north latitude, and 75 degrees, 43 minutes of west longitude. It has barracks for troops; the works totally decayed, and is situated in the south-eastern angle of Lake Ontario, where the River Oswego falls into that lake. [The complete word was Ochoueguen, which appeared also as Choueguen and Chouaguen. It is said to be an exclamation—"See! a wide prospect." In the "Memoires sur le Canada, 1749-1860," published in 1873 by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, there is a lithograph plan of the "Forts Ontario et Pepperell ou Chouaguen." In the same work is also a plan of Old Oswegatchie, under the name of "Fort La Presentation."]

*Oswego Creek, Great*, in the County of Lincoln, runs into the River Welland, above the little Oswego Creek, near the north-west part of the township of Wainfleet.



*Oswego Creek, Little*, in the County of Lincoln, runs into the River Welland, below the Great Oswego Creek, near the north-west part of the township of Wainfleet.

*Ottawa, or Grand River*: *q. v.* [When "Grand River" was applied to the Ottawa, the meaning was *Grande Rivière des Algonquins*. The upper Algonquins were known as "Outawais," *Chéveux relevées*, a tribe described as being "plus marchands que guerriers." Other forms of "Outawais" were Outawak and Ondatawawat. On the old maps the Ottawa is the Utawas-river.]

*Otter's Head*, a remarkable high rock, on the north shore of Lake Superior, west of the River Rouge. [The name continues.]

*Oubesaoutegongs Point*, in Sophiasburgh, Bay of Quinté, is opposite to the peninsula in Thurlow. [Perhaps "Narrow grassy place."]

*Ouentaronk Lake*, sometimes called Sinion, or Shiniong, afterwards aux Claies, now Lake Simcoe. [Known also as Toronto Lake. Taronk probably represents this word, from which, as in Niagara and other native terms, syllables both at the beginning and the end have dropped off. Sinion, Shiniong, Ahshaneyong is said to denote "Silver." Claies=Hurdles, or rude frame-work, employed perhaps in the capture of fish.]

*Ouse* (formerly the Grand River), rises in the country belonging to the Chippewa and Missassaga Indians, and running southerly through the west riding of the County of York, crosses the Dundas Street, and, passing between the Counties of Lincoln and Norfolk, disembogues itself into Lake Erie, about half way between the North Foreland and Fort Erie. The bar, at the mouth of this river, has from seven to nine feet water; it is about a cable and a half's length from the mouth of the river to the middle of the bar. It is navigable many miles up for small vessels, and a considerable distance for boats. About forty miles up this river is the Mohawk village. The Senecas, Onondagos, Cayaugas, Augagas, Delawares, and Missassagas, have also villages in different parts of this river; exclusive of which, there is a numerous straggling settlement of Indians, from the vicinity of the Mohawk village, to within a few miles of the mouth of the river. [A. Jones gives as the name of the Ouse, Oes-shin-ne-gun-ing—"It washes the timber down and carries away the grass, weeds, etc."]

*Oxford Township*, in the County of Grenville, lies in the rear, and to the northward of the townships of Edwardsburgh and Augusta, and is watered by the Rideau. [Spelt Radeau.]

*Oxford, Township of*, upon Thames, in the Western District, lies to the southward of Dundas Street, where the western end of that road meets the Upper Forks of the River la Tranche, or Thames.

## P.

*Pais Plat* is a point of land on the north shore of Lake Superior, within Isle Grange, and east of River Grange. [Appears as Pays Plat on the present maps.]

*Paps, The*, two remarkable hills on the top of a high mountain, on the north shore of Lake Superior, a little east of Shanguanoe. [The Paps are marked in Bayfield's chart. They are on the peninsula forming the east side of Black Bay. Southward, in Bayfield, are the Greater and Lesser Shaganash Fisheries.]

*Paresseux, Portage des*, on the south-westerly branch of the Ottawa River, above les Epingles.

*Paterson's Creek*, now called the River Lynn.

*Patie Island*, on the north coast of Lake Superior, near to the west cape of Thunder Bay, and between Meniatte and the Main. [Perhaps the island at present known as Flatland. In that case Meniatte (elsewhere Minatte) would be what is now Pie Island.]

*Peach Island*, is situated in Lake St. Clair, about seven miles higher up than Detroit, nearly opposite to where the Grand Marais communicates with that lake. It contains from 60 to 100 acres of land, fit for tillage, the other parts being meadow and marsh, are fit for pasture; there is little wood on this island; it is not improved.

*Pêches, Rivière aux*, runs into Lake St. Clair to the eastward of Peach Island, and westerly of Rivière aux Puces. [Rivière aux Pêches is Peach River.]

*Pelè Point* (or *Point au Plé*), now called the South Foreland, extending into Lake Erie, between Landguard and the mouth of Detroit River, is noted for its being a good place to winter cattle at, on account of the rushes which abound there. [Bald Point.]

*Pelham Township*, in the County of Lincoln, lies to the south of Louth, and is watered by the Chippewa, or Welland. [From a family name of the Earls of Lincoln.]

*Pemetescoutiang*, called Smith's Creech, on Lake Ontario, in Hope. This is the same as A. Jones' Pam-me-sco-ti-onk=High burnt Plains.]

*Perch Cove*, in Adolphus-town, Bay of Quinté, lies south of Bass Cove.

*Perches et Cave, Rapids de*, on the south-westerly branch of the Ottawa River, immediately above the Portage des Paresseux. [On Arrowsmith's early map, a "Hole Portage" is marked: *Perches et Cave* = Poles and hole.]

*Percy Township*, in the County of Northumberland, lies to the rear, and north of Cramabé.

*Père, Pointe au*, on the north shore of Lake Superior, east of Pointe aux Tourtes, and opposite to Isle de Minatte. [Father-point. Priest-point. Tourte = pie, tart.]

*Peter's, St. Bay*, on Lake Ontario, in Marysburgh, lies a little to the eastward and southward of Little Sandy Bay.

*Pilkington Island*, in Lake Simcoe, parallel to Darling Island. [From the name of an officer of the Engineers at Niagara in 1794.]

*Petite Isle aux d'Indes*, called Turkey Island.

*Philipeaux Isle*, in the south-west of Lake Superior, lies to the southward of Isle Royal, and between it and Kiasno Point, on the south shore. [Isle Philipeaux lies to the northward of Isle Royale in Arrowsmith's early map.]

*Pic, Rivière au*, empties itself into Lake Superior on the north side, west of Beaver Creek: on this river dwell many Indians, called by other nations, "the men of the land." ["Many Indian tribes bear names which in their dialect signify *men*, indicating that the character belongs *par excellence* to them. Sometimes the word was used by itself, and sometimes an adjective was joined with it, as *original men*, *men surpassing all others*."]—Parkman. Lenni-lena-pe, and Illinois are examples. The latter word is said to be thus derived: Eriniwek, Liniwek, Aliniwek, Iliniwek, Illinois.]

*Pickering Township*, in the east riding of the County of York; is situated between Whitby and Scarborough, and fronts Lake Ontario. The River Nen runs into Lake Ontario through this township. [From the name of a market town and parish in the north riding of Yorkshire.]

*Pigeon Bay*, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, lies between the Highlands of Scarborough and River Shannon. [On Arrowsmith's early map the only name given on the north shore of Lake Ontario between Toronto and the Bay of Quinté is that of Pigeon Bay. Perhaps Frenchman's Bay was intended. Is "Shannon" a slip for "Trent?"]

*Pin, Portage du*, on the south-west branch of the Ottawa River, between Portage de la Tortue and Portage des Talons.

*Pins, Pointe aux*, now called Landguard (by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, 23rd October, 1795), Lake Erie.

*Pins, Pointe aux*, or Fort Gloucester, Lake Superior.

*Pins, Pointe aux*, on the River St Lawrence, is in front of the township of Matilda, below Point Iroquois.

*Pittsburgh Township*, in the County of Frontenac, is the thirteenth township in ascending the River St. Lawrence. [Perhaps from Pittsburgh on the Ohio, built on the site of Fort Pitt, previously Fort du Quesne, and named after the elder Pitt.]

*Plantagenet Township* lies partly in the County of Glengary, and partly in Stormont: it is the fourth township in ascending the Ottawa River. [From one of the family names of the Duke of Buckingham.]

*Pleasant Pointe*, the easternmost extremity of the township of Marysburgh, at the entrance of the Bay of Quinté.

*Pluie, Lac la*, lies between Sturgeon Lake and Lake Dubois, and to the eastward of the latter. See Rain Lake. [The native name of this lake is given as Tecamamionen. Lac Dubois is Lake of the Woods.]

*Pluie, Rivièra la*, runs from Lac la Pluie westward, into Lac Dubois.

*Portage, le Grand*, on Lake Superior, leads from the north-west of that lake to a chain of smaller lakes, on the communication to the north-western trading ports.

*Portage de plein Champ*, on the south-westerly branch of the Ottawa River, above the main forks.

*Portland Township*, in the County of Frontenac, lies west of Loughborough, and north of Kingston. [A compliment to the Duke of Portland of the day.]

*Pottowawc Point*, in the bay of Long Point, lies opposite to Turkey Point. [On Lake Erie.]

*Presentation Fort*, or *Oswegatchie*, on the south side of the River St. Lawrence, about Point Gallo. [Fort *La Presentation* originated in the Abbé Picquet's Mission establishment of the same name. He was an active French agent among the Iroquois. The Marquis du Quesne used to say that the Abbé was as good as ten regiments on the French king's side.]

[*Prescott County*, in the Eastern District, is bounded by Monsieur Longueuil's, Seigniori on the east, by the Counties of Glengary and

Stormont on the south, by the County of Russell on the west, and on the north by the river Ottawa, or Grand River. Second edition. (From Gen. Prescott, who succeeded Lord Dorchester as Governor-General of Canada, in 1796.) ]

*Presqu'isle Major*, of the St. Lawrence, is in front of the township of Matilda, above Point Iroquois.

*Presqu'isle*, in the River St. Lawrence, is in Edwardsburgh, nearly opposite to Hospital Island, and above Pointe au Gallope.

*Presqu'isle de Quinté*. See Newcastle.

*Presse Matouan*, at the Forks of the Ottawa River, the northerly branch leading from the Lake Temiscaming, the south-west branch from the portage to Lake Nipissing; this is sometimes called the Upper or Main Fork.

*Priest's Island*, in the River St. Lawrence, above Point Gallo.

*Prince Edward Bay*, on the east shore of Marysburgh, is made by Cape Vezey to the north, and Point Traverse to the south, in Lake Ontario. [A compliment to the third son of George III., afterwards Duke of Kent, and father of the Queen Victoria.]

*Prince Edward County* is bounded on the south by Lake Ontario; on the west by the carrying place on the isthmus of the Presqu'isle de Quinté; on the north by the Bay of Quinté; and on the east, from Point Pleasant to Point Traverse, by its several shores and bays, including the late townships of Ameliasburgh, Sophiasburgh, and Marysburgh. The County of Prince Edward comprehends all the islands in Lake Ontario, and the Bay of Quinté near to it. The boundaries of this county were established by proclamation the 16th of July, 1792. It sends, in conjunction with Adolphustown, in the County of Lenox, one representative to the Provincial Parliament.

*Prince William's Island*, on Lake Huron (formerly called Isle Traverse), in Gloucester Bay. [A compliment to the king's son, afterwards William IV.]

*Puces, Rivière aux*, runs into Lake St. Clair, to the eastward of Peches River. [Puces, inserts so named in French.]

#### Q.

*Queenstown* is situated upon the Niagara River, about seven miles above Newark. It is at the head of the navigation for ships, and the portage, occasioned by the Falls of Niagara, commences here. There are huts enough here to receive a regiment. [A compliment

to Queen Charlotte, to balance "Kingston" at the east end of the Lake.]

*Quinté, Isle de*, in Lake Ontario, lies close off the shore of Ameliasburgh, and opposite the west point that makes Sandy Bay. [This appears to be the present Nicholson's Island.]

*Quinté Lake* was an ancient name of the Rice Lake. It is the nearest lake to the head of the Bay of Quinté, which receives its waters by the River Trent. [Rice Lake is marked "Quentio" in J. Rocque's map, of 1761. The name that has now become fixed and familiar as Quinté, appears in early documents or maps as Kanté, Kanta, Keenthee, Keinthée, Kenthe, Kentey, Kenti, Kento, and Quintay, representing, as in so many other instances, the efforts of different Europeans to reduce to writing sounds caught from the lips of aborigines. It seems to have indicated the name of a band of natives, a detachment from the Iroquois side of Lake Ontario. One early reporter says that Kenthé means "field."]

#### R.

*Rables, Isles aux*, several small islands at the entrance of Lake Superior, and at the east end thereof, east of White Fish Island, and pretty close to the main land. [Properly *Isles aux Erables*, Maple Islands. A "Maple Island" is still marked in this quarter on maps.]

*Rables, Pointe aux*, in the Lake Superior, opposite to Isle aux Rables, the first point to the northward after you enter the lake from the Falls of St. Mary.

*Raby Head*, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, in the township of Darlington. [From Raby Head, in the English County of Durham, bearing Raby Castle, a seat of the Earl of Darlington.]

*Rain Lake* lies to the westward of the chain of long lakes in the vicinity of the grand portage of Lake Superior. The waters of this lake are supplied from sources near to the westernmost part of Lake Superior, but are carried by a circuitous route into Hudson's Bay. [Lac La Pluie.]

*Rainham Township*, in the County of Norfolk, is the first township fronting on Lake Erie, west of the Grand River lands. [In the County of Norfolk, England, are the parishes of East, West, and South Rainham.]

*Raisin Isles*, in Lake St. Francis, lie between the mouth of the River aux Raisins and the point of that name. They are small and rocky. [Grape Islands.]

*Raisin, Pointe*, in the Lake St. Francis, lies to the east of *Pointe au Lac*.

*Raisins, Rivière aux*, runs through the townships of Osnabruck and Cornwall; the Indian land, opposite to St. Regis, and the township of Charlottenburgh, emptying itself into Lake St. Francis, near the south-east angle of the latter township.

*Raleigh Township*, in the County of Essex, lies west of Harwich; the Thames bounding it to the north, and Lake Erie to the southward. [From a well-known Devonshire family name, made illustrious by Sir Walter Raleigh.]

*Rapid Plat, Isle au*, in the River St. Lawrence, in front of the township of Matilda, contains about 200 acres. The soil is good, and lies partly in front of the township of Williamsburgh also. [The island retains this name on Bouchette's map. Plat=smooth.]

*Rawdon Township*, in the County of Hastings, lies in the rear and north of Sidney. [From a title of the second Earl of Moira, who was also Earl of Rawdon and Marquis of Hastings, "a gallant soldier, an eloquent senator, and a popular statesman."]

*Red River*, on the north-east shore of Lake Superior, runs into that lake a little more to the northward than Isle Beaulieu.

*Regis, St.*, is nearly on the 45th parallel of north latitude, and a considerable village of Indians converted to the Roman Catholic faith, situated on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, above Lake St. Francis. [From the name of Jean François Regis, a Jesuit, canonized June 16, 1737.]

*Remou, Grand*, third township, River St. Lawrence. Lies between the Isle de trois Chenaux Écartées and the main land, about 44 degrees 50 minutes north latitude. [Remous=eddy. Chenaux Écartées=disused channels.]

*Retreat, Pointe*, in Marysburgh, is near the head of Traverse Bay, behind the north end of the westernmost island, above Orphan Island.

*Rice Lake*, in the Home District [second ed., Newcastle District], from whence there is a portage of eleven miles to Lake Ontario. It discharges itself by the River Trent into the head of the Bay of Quinté. [The Otchipway word for wild rice is *manomin*. Rice Lake was sometimes called Lake of the Kentés or Quinties, an Iroquois band mentioned above.]

*Richmond Township*, in the County of Lenox, lies north of Fredericksburgh, in the Bay of Quinté, and is watered in front by the



River Appannée. [A compliment to the Duke of Richmond, before his nomination to the Governorship of Canada. Appannée is the present Napanee.]

*Rideau River* is in the eastern district, and, running somewhat parallel to the River Petite Nation, empties itself into the Grand, or Ottawa river, about three miles higher up. The land on each side of this river is very good for settlements. [The name of the River Rideau seems to have given great trouble to the surveyors and others ignorant of French. In Stegmann's correspondence with D. W. Smith, Surveyor-General, it figures as Radeaux, Radeau, and Readeau. Here is one of Stegmann's letters: "Johnstown, 8th Jan., 1796. Sir: I was duly honoured with the receipt of your letters dated 6th, 10th, and 22nd November last, and send by the bearer, Mr. Elias Jones, the requested reports of the reserved lands, for Government and the Clergy, of the different townships on the *River Readeau*; likewise a report of Masting and other Timber fit for the Royal Navy in the township of Wofford; as there is none within my knowledge in any the other townships which were surveyed by me, except a very few trees in front of the river, of several lots, and scarcely any pine timber fit for this use."]

*Rideau, Petite Rivière*, runs into the Ottawa river, in the township of Hawkesbury, above the river Mullashannon.

*Roche, Capitaine, Portage*, is on the Ottawa river, above rivière du Moine.

*Rochers, Pointe aux*, in Mons. de Longueuil's Seignior, on the south side of the Ottawa river, lies between Pointe à la Runial and Rivière au Attica.

*Rochester Township*, lies on Lake St. Clair, between Tilbury and Maidstone. [From the ancient city of Rochester on the Medway in Kent; the Roman *Durobrivæ*. Rochester, in the State of New York, is from a family name common in its neighbourhood.]

*Rock Point*, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, is to the eastward of Pointe aux Cheveaux.

*Rocky Island*, in the river Detroit, lies on the east side of Grosse Isle, and close to it: this island is a rock, the stone of which is valuable for building and for lime. The rock is in strata lying pretty regular. There is no wood on this island. ●

*Rocky Point*, in Muddy Lake; the great point north of Caribou Island on the main.

*Romney Township*, in the County of Essex, lies south of Tilbury, on Lake Erie, near the South Foreland. [From a borough and market town in Kent, situate on a hill, in the midst of "Romney Marsh," 50,000 acres of rich land defended from the encroachment of the sea by an embankment or wall three miles in length, twenty feet high, twenty feet broad at the top, three hundred feet broad at the base.]

*Rose, Portage à la*, on the south-western branch of the Ottawa river, above the upper Main Fork, and higher than Portage de Plein Champ.

*Rouge River*, on the north side of Lake Superior, discharges itself into that lake, west of Pointe au Calumet. [There are several other rivers of this name.]

*Roxburgh Township*, in the County of Stormont, lies in the rear of Cornwall. [From John, third Duke of Roxburgh, the famous book collector, who died in 1804.]

*Royal, Isle*, in the south-west of Lake Superior, lies to the north of Isle Philippeaux, north-east of West Bay, and south of the Grand Portage: it is about 100 miles long and 40 broad.

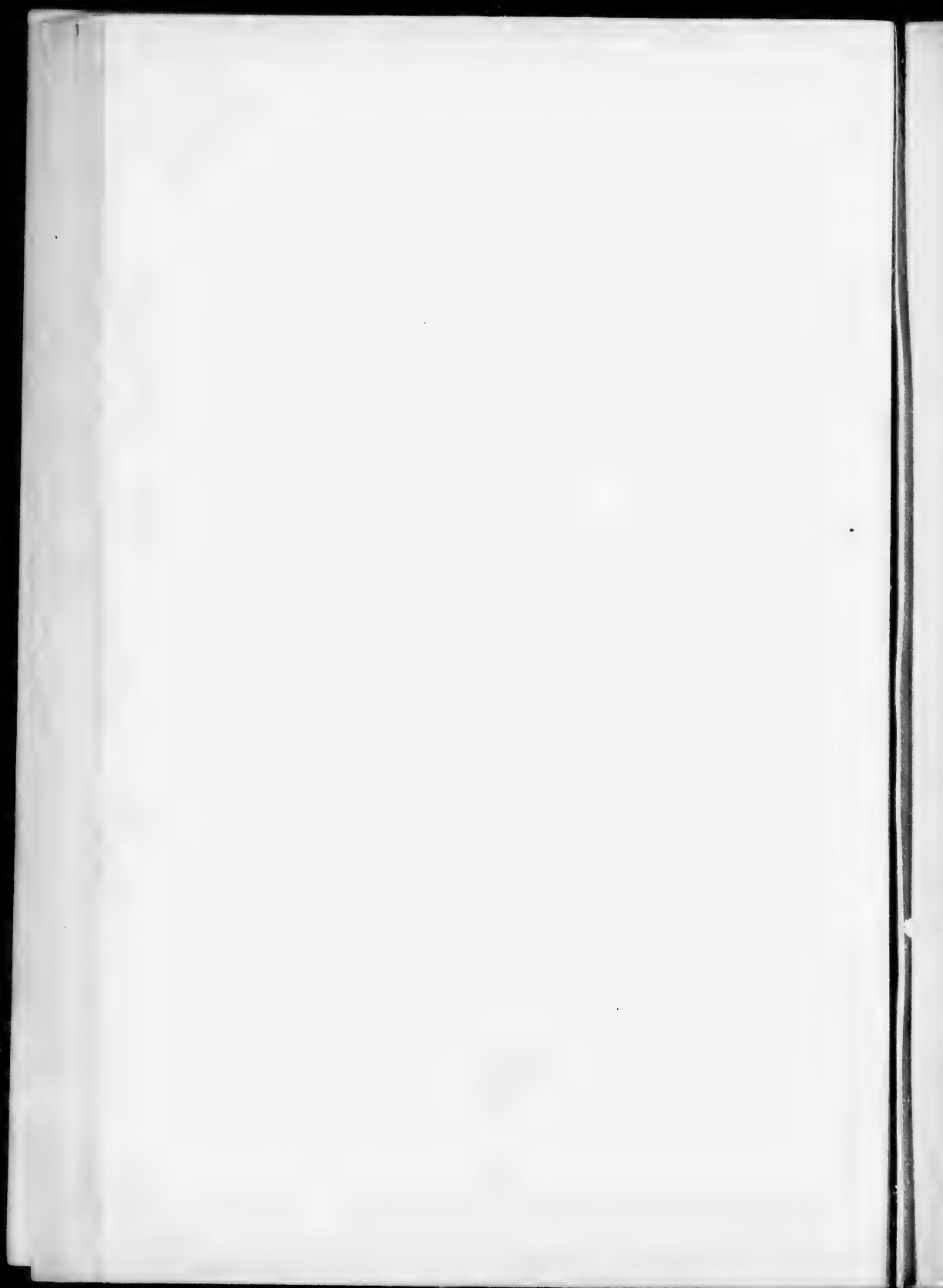
*Runial, Pointe à la*, on the south side of the Ottawa River, lies between Mons. de Longueuil's Seigniory and the second township, now added to Hawkesbury.

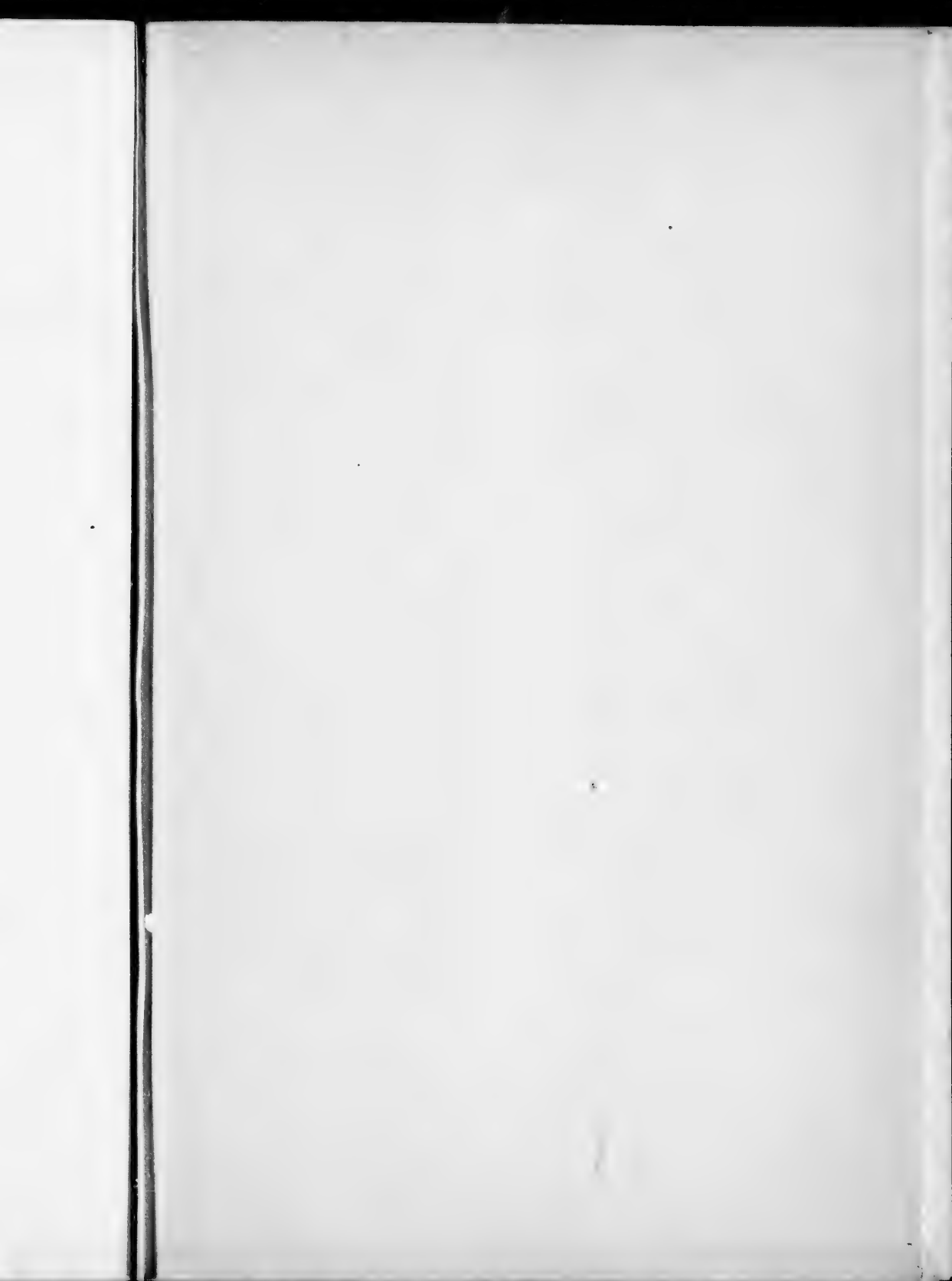
*Ruscom River* falls into Lake St. Clair, between Pointe aux Roches and Belle River. A loaded boat may go six miles up this river; the land is exceedingly good on its banks: there is a settlement of Indians a few miles up it. [From Ruscomb, a village in Berkshire.]

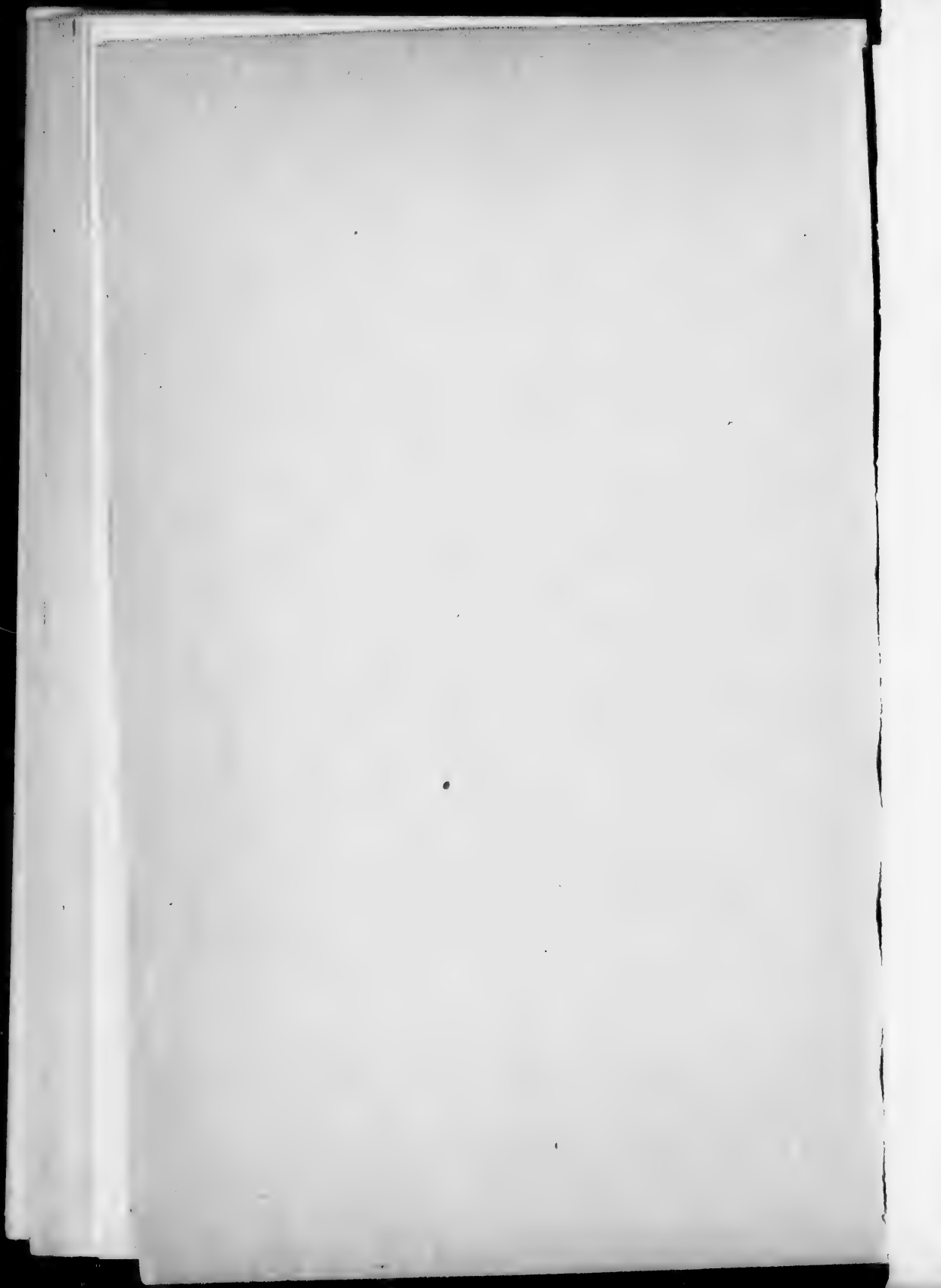
*Russell Township*, in the County of Leeds, lies to the northward of Kitley. [From Peter Russell, afterwards President of Upper Canada.]

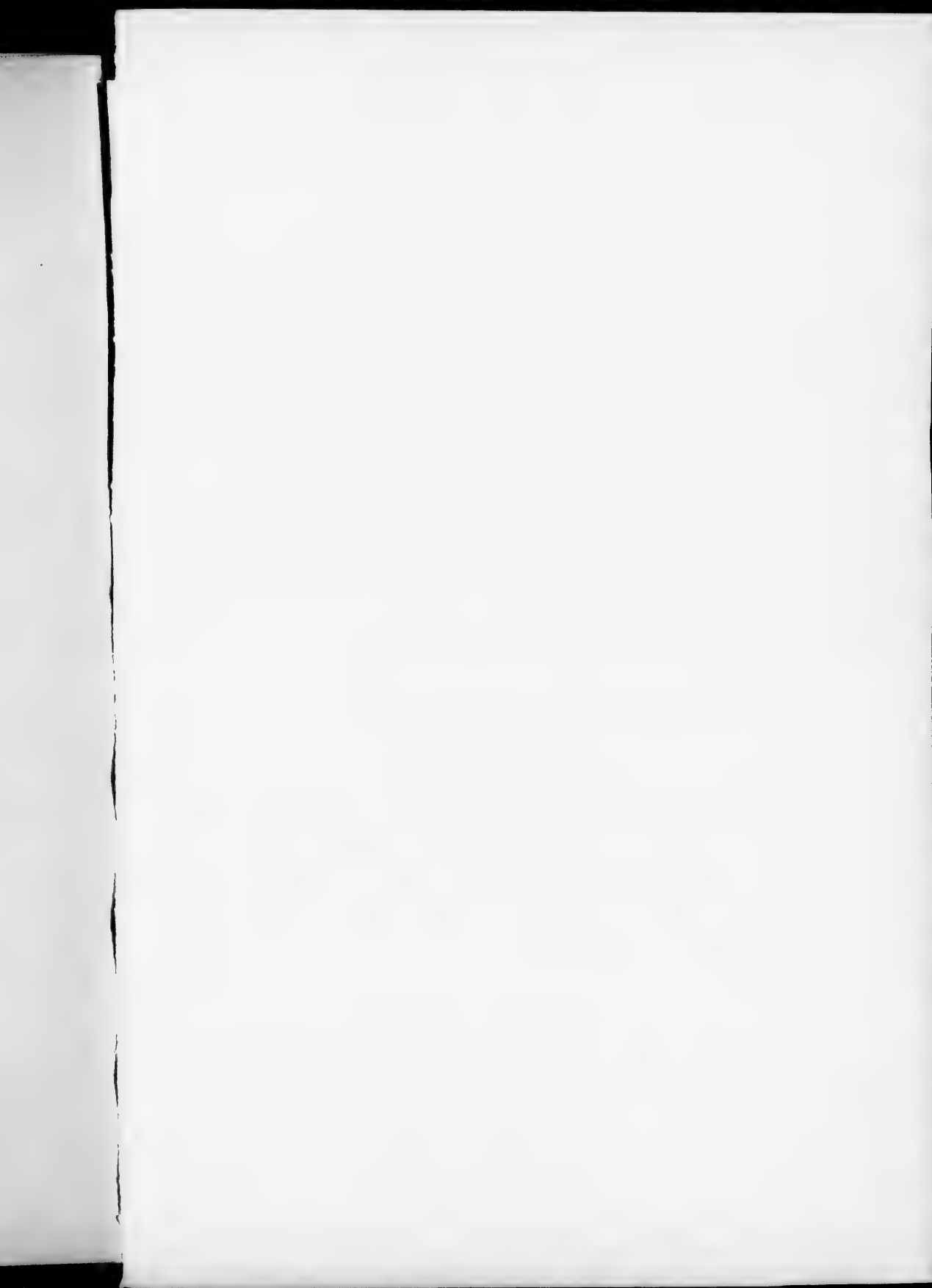
(To be concluded in the next Journal.)











## CANADIAN LOCAL HISTORY.

## THE FIRST GAZETTEER OF UPPER CANADA.

WITH ANNOTATIONS,

BY THE REV. HENRY SCADDING, D.D.

(Continued from page 541.)

## S.

*Sables Dorés, Portage aux*, in the Ottawa River, a little above Grand Calumet and Portage du Montaigne.

*Sables, Riviere aux*, runs into the south of Lake Huron, south of the highlands, and easterly to where the waters of that lake descend into River St. Clair.

*Saganaskokam River*: see Moira River. [(?) Englishman's River.]

*Saggathewigewam*: now called the River Trent. [Outlet marked by a hut.]

*Salmon Creek*, rises near the salt springs of the River Trent, and running northerly, discharges itself into that river among several small islands.

*Salmon Creek, Great*, empties itself into the River Trent at its first great bend to the westward, a little below the second Rapids, near a few small islands.

*Salmon Creek, Big*, runs into Lake Ontario, between the townships of Cramahé and Haldimand.

*Salmon Creek, Little*, runs into Lake Ontario, near the centre of the township of Cramahé.

*Saltfleet Township*, in the county of Lincoln, lies west of Grimsby, and fronts Lake Ontario. [From a market-town and parish in Lincolnshire.]

*Sandusky Island*, in Lake Erie, lies a little south-east of the Bass Islands, and near to Sandusky Bay. [The same as Cunningham's Island.]

*Sandwich Township* is situated upon the upper part of the Detroit River, and comprehends the old French settlements; it has a thriving town of the same name, a little below the fort of Detroit, on the

east side of the river, where a gaol and court-house have been erected. [From Sandwich on the Stour, in Kent, the principal of the Cinque Ports.]

*Sandy Bay, Little*, on Lake Ontario, between Sophiasburgh and Marysburgh, is supplied by the East Lake, lying also between these townships, in the County of Prince Edward.

*Sandy Bay, Great*: see Sandy Bay.

*Sandy Bay*, on Lake Ontario, in the township of Ameliasburgh, lies immediately east of, and close to, the Isle de Quinté.

*Sandy Point*, at the easterly extremity of Isle Tonti, opposite to the mouth of Toneyayon Bay.

*Sandy River*, runs into the head of Little Sandy Bay, Lake Ontario.

*Sangas, or St. Dusk's Creek*, a small stream emptying itself into Lake Erie, east of Sangas Point: it affords a harbour for boats, having about three feet of water on its bar. [Possibly the humour of some voyageur transformed Sangas into St. Dusk. In like mood, certain American revolutionists made a saint of Tammany, a defunct Delaware chief.]

*Sangas Point, or St. Dusk's Point*, on the north shore of Lake Erie, east of the River Waveney: this is the most projecting point between the mouth of the Ouse and the North Foreland. [Sangas may be connected with Sangwewessin=It rings (like metal when struck.)]

*Saumon River*, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, lies between Pigeon Bay and Petits Ecors. [Not the Highland creek: it must be farther to the east.]

*Saût, Long*, third township, River St. Lawrence, is the greatest rapid on this river. The current runs with great velocity; very few accidents, however, have happened in passing this rift, there being no sudden fall in it, except at the foot of the Saût.

*Savatte, Isle à la*, a very small island in the River St. Lawrence, a little below Isle de Chenal Écarté. [Savatte = old shoe.]

*Scarborough Township*, so noted for its high banks, is in the east riding of the County of York, and lies to the west of the township of Pickering, fronting Lake Ontario. [From the name of a seaport and borough in Yorkshire.]

*Serpent Le*, is on the north shore of Lake Huron, and lies east of Mississaga River, and to the westward of Isle la Cloche. [This is a river marked on Bouchette's maps.]



*Severn River*, conveys the waters of Lake Simcoe from the northern extremity of that lake into the head of Gloucester Bay and Harbour, Lake Huron. [The northern extremity of Lake Simcoe is now known as Lake Couchiching: said to denote "where a river descends from a lake." The Ochipway name for the Severn is Wanantgitcheang=The round-about river.]

*Shanguanac*, on the north shore of Lake Superior, east of Black Bay. [In Bayfield's chart, Greater and Lesser Shaganash Fishery. Shaganash=Englishman. The word has reference to "the appearance of a sail upon the horizon."]

*Shannon River*, empties itself into the Bay of Quinté, ten or twelve miles above the Mohawk settlement.

*Shawnese Township*, lies at the mouth of the River Cheval Écarté, on the east side of the River St. Clair. [This name has disappeared. West Dover seems to have taken its place.]

*Ship Island*, is of very small extent, and is situated between the Bass Islands and Cunningham Island, in Lake Erie.

*Short Point*, on Lake Erie, township of Wainfleet, county of Lincoln: this is the first point east of the Six Nations' land, Grand River.

*Shyon Cape*, in Michipicoten Bay, Lake Superior, between Gorgontua Point and the mouth of the River Michipicoten. [In Bayfield's chart marked Cheyye.]

*Sidney Township*, in the County of Hastings, is situated at the head of the Bay of Quinté, immediately above Thurlow. [Probably from the first Viscount Sydney, Thomas Townshend.]

*Simcoe Lake*, formerly Lake aux Claies, Ouentironk, or Sheniong, is situated between York and Gloucester, upon Lake Huron. It has a few small islands and several good harbours: a vessel is now building for the purpose of facilitating the communication to Lake Huron by that route. [Also called Lake Toronto. Ouentironk is probably identical with Toronto, which, written more fully, was Atoronton and Otoronton, denoting a place where there are many inhabitants, a rendez-vous of numerous bands, i.e., of Wyandots or Hurons. See Sagard and Parkman. This lake was long the centre of a populous region. Appended to this article in the Gazetteer is the following note:—So named by Lieutenant-General Simcoe, in respect to his father, the late Captain Simcoe, of the Royal Navy, who died in the River St. Lawrence, on the expedition to Quebec, in 1759. In the

year 1755, this able officer had furnished Government with the plan of operations against Quebec, which then took place : at the time of his death, Captain Cook, the celebrated circumnavigator, was master of his ship, the *Pembroke*.]

*Sinclair River* [or *St. Clair*, 2nd edition], runs from north to south, being the strait between Lake Huron and Lake St. Clair. [The correct form of the name is *Sainte Claire*, as given to the lake by La Salle, in 1679.]

*Sinion*, or *Sheniong Lake*, now Lake Simcoe : which see. [Sheniong possibly = Silver or silvery.]

*Sister, East*, The, a small island in Lake Erie, the easternmost of the three islands called the Sisters, and to the north of the Bass Islands.

*Sister, West*, a small island at the west end of Lake Erie, being the westernmost of the islands called the Sisters, and westerly of the Bass Islands.

*Schlosser Fort*, or Little Niagara. [From the name of a French officer of Engineers.]

*Smith's Creek*, runs into Lake Ontario, in the east part of the township of Hope. [The river at Port Hope : called elsewhere in the *Gazetteer*, Ganaraska.]

*Sophiasburgh Township*, in the County of Prince Edward, lies to the northward of Hallowell, and in the Bay of Quinté. [A compliment to the Princess Sophia.]

*Sorcerer's Lake*, or Lake Nipissing : *q. v.* [In Carver's map of the Province of Quebec in 1763, the Lake bears both of these names.]

*Southwold Township*, in the County of Suffolk, lies west of Yarmouth, having Lake Erie for its southern boundary. [From the name of a seaport in Suffolk.]

*Sugar-loaf Hill*, a small natural landmark, on the north shore of Lake Erie, between Point Abino and the Grand River, on the boundary between the townships of Humberstone and Wainfleet.

*Sutherland's Creek*, runs into Lake St. Francis, between Pointe au Bodet and Pointe Mouillée in the township of Lancaster.

# T

*Talbot's River*, empties itself into Lake Simcoe, and on the east side thereof. [From Col. Talbot. The native name was Nummaibene-sippi, Sucker River.]

*Talons, Portage de*, on the south-west branch of the Ottawa River, immediately above Rapides des Porches. [From De Talon, Intendant under De Tracy.]

*Tegaogen*, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, lies about half-way between York and the head of the Bay of Quinté. [At Port Hope. It is a Mohawk word denoting a carrying-place.]

*Thames River*, formerly La Tranche or Trenche, and by the Indians, Esse-cunny-seepe, rises in the Chippewa country, and, running south-westerly, washes the Counties of (the west riding of) York, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Kent, and disembogues itself into Lake St. Clair, above Detroit. it is a river of considerable extent, without falls. From its upper branches it communicates by small Portages with Lake Huron and the Grand River. The site of Oxford is on its upper Fork, and that intended for Dorchester on its middle fork; London on the main fork, and Chatham on the lower fork. It is a fine inland canal, and capable of being highly improved. The lands on its banks are extremely fertile. [The native name, given above, means Horn River.]

*Thessalon Point*, in Muddy Lake, is the angle made by that lake and a channel leading to French River, Matchedash, &c., and lies parallel to Caribou Island.

*Thessalon River*, runs into Lake Huron, a little to the eastward of Muddy Lake, on the north shore.

*Thompson's Island*, lies near the entrance of the River St. Clair: it scarcely contains 200 acres of dry land fit for tillage, but a great many acres of marsh.

*Thorold Township*, in the County of Lincoln, lies south of Grantham, and is watered by the River Welland. [Probably from Sir John Thorold, M.P. for Lincolnshire in 1793.]

*Thunder Bay*, on the north shore of Lake Superior, opposite to the east end of Isle de Minatte. There is a remarkable high mountain at its easternmost cape.

*Thunder Bay*, in Lake Huron, lies to the eastward of Cabot's Head, and westward of Gloucester Bay.

*Thurlow Township*, in the County of Hastings, lies near the head of the Bay of Quinté, and eastward of Sidney. [A compliment to Edward Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of England, created Baron Thurlow in 1792.]

*Tilbury Township*, in the western district, is situated upon Lake St. Clair, west of Raleigh, where the Thames disembogues itself into that lake. [From Tilbury Fort on the Thames.]

*Tobacoke*: see River aux Attokas. [The Etobicoke or Alder Creek.]

*Tonagayon Bay*, on Lake Ontario, opposite to the east end of Amherst Island, lies between Kingston and Ernestown. [In the Seneca dialect = Full of hickory bark.]

*Tonianta Creek*, runs into the River St. Lawrence, in the township of Yonge. [Tonawanda in the Seneca dialect is Swift Water.]

*Tonti Isle*, now called Amherst Island, by proclamation, the 16th July, 1792. [From the Italian form of Henri de Tonty's name, La Salle's companion and lieutenant. He had lost a hand, which was replaced by one of iron, over which he wore a glove. Troublesome Indians and others stood in awe of this mysterious hand.]

*Tonti, Petite Isle*, opposite the mouth of Tonagayon Bay, and off Sandy Point, the eastern extremity of Amherst Island.

*Tonti River*, runs into Lake Erie, west of Landguard.

*Toronto*, now called York, *q. v.* [The site of Toronto derives its name from a fort or trading-post usually known as Fort Toronto, but the official name of which was Fort Rouillé, so called from Antoine Louis Rouillé, French Colonial Minister in 1749. The fort or trading-house marked the point of debarcation for the overland march to the Toronto region, *i.e.*, the populous Huron country round Lake Toronto, the modern Lake Simcoe. The starting-place ultimately usurped the name of the goal.]

*Toronto Bay*, now called York Harbour.

*Toronto Lake* (or Toronto), Lake le Clie, was formerly so called by some: others called the chain of lakes, from the vicinity of Matchedash towards the head of the Bay of Quinté, the Toronto lakes, and the communication from the one to the other was called the Toronto River. [In the general map accompanying the North American and West Indian Gazetteer, 1778, this chain of lakes is named Toronto River.]

*Toronto River*, called by some St. John's River, now called the Humber.

*Tortue, Portage de la*, at the head of the south-west branch of the Ottawa River, near to the small lake which joins the portage leading to Lake Nipissing. [Tortue = Tortoise.]

*Tourtes, Isle aux*, in Lake Ontario, lies off the south-west point of Wolfe Island. [Tourtes = Wild pigeons.]

*Tourtes, Point aux*, on the north shore of Lake Superior, is the east point of a bay of the same name.

*Tower Point*, the easterly point that makes Duck Cove, in Marysburgh, and west of Point Traverse, in Lake Ontario.

*Townsend*, the *Township of*, including what is called its Gore, in the County of Norfolk, lies in the rear and to the north of Woodhouse. [From the Marquis of Townshend, a distinguished military officer, who, after the death of General Wolfe, became Commander-in-Chief. To him, as such, Quebec was surrendered.]

*Trafalgar Township*, is in the west riding of the County of York, on the Lake Ontario; and lies between the townships of Toronto and Nelson. Second Edition.

*Traverse Bay*, on Lake Ontario, is made by Cape Traverse and Point Traverse, both in Marysburgh. [La Traverse denoted a place in the route where the voyageurs took the opposite side of the stream, or struck directly across from one promontory to another, without coasting.]

*Traverse Cape*, in Marysburgh, on Lake Ontario, is the main point to the northward of Orphan Island, and south of Point Pleasant.

*Traverse Isle*, now called Prince William's Island, Lake Huron.

*Traverse Pointe*, is the south-east point of Marysburgh, in Lake Ontario, near to the Duck Islands: this point forms nearly a peninsula.

*Traverse, Pointe à la*, on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, parallel with Isle Morpion, and about three miles above Pointe du Lac St. Francis.

*Traverse, Rivière à la*, runs into the St. Lawrence a little above Pointe au Chêne, amongst the St. Regis Islands.

*Trent River*, runs out of the Rice Lake, and discharges itself into the head of the Bay of Quinté. Some miles up this river there are salt springs, three gallons of the water making one gallon of salt: the natives make sufficient for their use. [A. Jones gives as the native name of the Trent, Sangi-chi-wig-e-wonk = Strong waters: rapids.]

*Trois Chenaux Écartés, Isle de*, in the River St. Lawrence, opposite the township of Osnabruck, contains from 600 to 700 acres: the soil good. [The Three Disused Channels.]

*Trous Leveillier*, on the Ottawa River, between the Petit Detroit and the portage Roche Capitaine. [Trou = Hole. Leveillier, proper name.]

*Turkey Island*, sometimes called Petite Isle aux Indes, is situated in the River Detroit, between the lower end of Fighting Island and

the marsh of the River Canards: it lies in front of the north-west angle of the Huron reserve. ["On y trouve des Poules d'Inde et des Cignes en quantité": thus Hennepin reports of this neighbourhood. *Nouveau Voyage*, chap. xix.]

*Turkey Point*, in the township of Charlottetown, situated in the bay of Long Point, Lake Erie, affords a harbour with a channel to it, of sufficient depth of water for any vessel: above the point is the town-plot and site for the barracks.

*Turtle Island*. A small island at the entrance of the Miami bay.

*Two Rivers*, *The*, run into Lake Ontario, near the centre of the township of Darlington. [A. Jones gives as a conjoint term for the 15 and 16 mile creeks (from Burlington Bay), Nan-sau-sink = Two creeks near each other. Properly, Nah-sah-gah-way, Where the stream forks or divides.]

## U

*Urfe River*, afterwards called Grand River, now the Ouse, Lake Erie. [From D'Urfé, a French proper name.]

*Uxbridge*, in the east riding of the County of York, is to the northward in the rear of Pickering. Second Edition. [From Uxbridge in Middlesex, or in compliment to the Earl of Uxbridge of the day.]

## V

*Vaughan Township*, in the east riding of the County of York, lies on the west side of Yonge Street, in the rear of, and to the northward of, the township of York. [From the fourth Viscount Vaughan, (1793,) who was also Earl of Lisburn.]

*Vesey Cape*, in the township of Marysburgh, on Lake Ontario, is the northern point which makes Prince Edward's Bay. [From Thomas Vesey, Baron Knapton, who was created Viscount de Vesci in 1776.]

*Wabuscommong*, is one of the lakes on the communication between Lake Simcoe and the Rice Lake. [= Rabbit Lake.]

*Wainfleet Township*, in the County of Lincoln, lies west of Humberstone, and fronts Lake Erie, being watered by the Welland to the north. [From the name of a market town in Lincolnshire, situated on a creek or inlet of the sea.]

*Walpole Township*, in the County of Norfolk, lies west of Rainham, and fronts Lake Erie. [From the distinguished English family name.]

*Walsingham Township*, lies west of Charlotteville, in the County of Norfolk, having the bay and marsh of Long Point in its front.

*Wapose Island*, in Lake Ontario, lies off the northerly point that makes Prince Edward's Bay, on the easterly shore of Marysburgh. [Wah-bose = Rabbit.]

*Washquarter*, or Weighqueta, afterwards called Lake Geneva, and now Burlington Bay, by proclamation, 16th July, 1792, is a very beautiful small lake, lying within the head of Lake Ontario, from which it is divided by a long beach : over the outlet has been erected a good bridge; and on the southern part of the beach, near the portage, is a good inn, erected by His Excellency Major-General Simcoe. [A. Jones gives the name as We-qua-te-tong, and says its meaning is simply Bay. The outlet, he says, was Pimmetetong-gonk = Creek running through the sand. Morgan says that Burlington Bay was called in the Mohawk dialect, De-o-na-sa-de-o = Where the sand forms a bar.]

*Waveney River*, in the County of Norfolk, rises in the township of Townsend, and running thence southerly, through the townships of Woodhouse and Walpole, discharges itself into Lake Erie, where it has about three feet water over the bar, and is a good harbour for batteaux. [The English Waveney falls into the Yare, not far from Yarmouth, Suffolk.]

*Wenitagonk*, runs into Lake Ontario, in the west part of the township of Clarke. [Perhaps the meaning is Frenchman's Creek. Baraga says Wemetigogi means Frenchman. He does not interpret the word, which, however, denotes "one who travels in a wooden canoe or boat."]

*West Bay, Great*, comprehends all that part of the Bay of Quinté from John's Island, upwards, to the head of the bay.

*West Bay*, lies in the south-west extremity of Lake Superior, within the Isles Royale and Philippeaux.

*West Lake*, lies between Sandy Bay and Little Sandy Bay, on Lake Ontario, east of the Isle de Quinté, and is in the township of Sophiasburgh.

*Western District, The*, was originally constituted and erected into a district by the name of the District of Hesse, in the Province of Quebec, by His Excellency Lord Dorchester's proclamation, of the 24th July, 1788. It received its present name by an Act of the Provincial Legislature : it is bounded southerly by Lake Erie ; eas-



terly by a meridian passing through the eastern extremity of Long Point, now the North Foreland, and comprehends all the lands north-westerly of those boundaries, not included within the bounds of the Hudson's Bay Company, or the territory of the United States. The boundary which divides it from Louisiana is not well known after reaching the sources of the Mississippi. [In the Second Edition the boundaries are given thus : Southerly by Lake Erie ; easterly by the London district ; on the west by the Detroit, Lake St. Clair, and River St. Clair ; and on the north by the River Huron.]

*Westminster Township*, is situated upon the River Thames, adjoining to London.

*Whitby Township*, in the east riding of the County of York, lies west of Darlington, and fronts Lake Ontario. [From a seaport of Yorkshire at the mouth of the Eske.]

*Whitchurch Township*, in the east riding of the County of York, fronts to Yonge Street, and lies to the northward of Markham. [There are five places of this name in England ; the one in Shropshire has an ancient free school.]

*Whitefish Island*, at the east end of Lake Superior, a little west of the Isle aux Rables, and near to which the lake forces its passage by the Falls of St. Mary. [Otchipway for Whitefish is Atikameg, Deerfish.]

*Williamsburgh Township*, in the County of Dundas, is the fifth township in ascending the river St. Lawrence. [A compliment to Prince William, Duke of Clarence.]

*Willoughby Township*, in the County of Lincoln, lies between Bertie and the River Welland, on the west side of Niagara River. [Willoughby, a parish in Warwickshire, with Roman remains. Christopher Willoughby was created a baronet in 1794.]

*Winchester Township*, in the County of Dundas, lies in the rear, and to the northward of Williamsburgh.

*Windham Township*, in the County of Norfolk, lies in the rear and north of Charlotteville. [From the distinguished statesman, temp. George III. His bust, by Nollekins, is in Fellbrigg Church, Norfolk.]

*Wolfe Island*, in the County of Ontario, lies opposite to Kingston and Pittsburgh, in the narrow part, where Lake Ontario forces into the St. Lawrence. [The solitary local memorial of General Wolfe in Upper Canada.]

*Wolford Township*, lies partly in the Township of Grenville and partly in Leeds, in the rear and to the north of the townships of



Elizabethtown and Augusta, and is washed by the River Rideau. [From the name of the family seat of Lieut.-General Simcoe, near Honiton, in Devonshire.]

*Woodhouse Township*, in the County of Norfolk, lies west of Walpole, and fronts Lake Erie. [Several families of distinction bear this name in the English Norfolk. Sir John Wodehouse was raised to the peerage in 1797, as Baron Wodehouse, of Kimberley, in the County of Norfolk.]

*Woods, Lake of the.* See Lac du Bois.

*Wye, River*, runs from a small lake near the north-west end of Lake Simcoe, into Gloucester Bay, Lake Huron.

## Y

*Yarmouth Township*, in the County of Norfolk, lies to the west of Houghton, and fronts Lake Erie. [Probably a compliment to Francis Seymour, Lord Conway, who in 1793 was made Earl of Yarmouth.]

*Yonge Street*, is the direct communication from York to Lake Simcoe, opened during the administration of His Excellency Major-General Lieut.-Governor Simcoe, who, having visited Lake Huron by Lake aux Claies, (formerly also called Ouentaronk, or Sinion, and now named Lake Simcoe,) discovered the harbour of Penetanguishene (now Gloucester) to be fit for shipping, and resolved on improving the communication from Lake Ontario to Lake Huron by this short route, thereby avoiding the circuitous passage of Lake Erie. This street has been opened in a direct line, and the road made by the troops of His Excellency's corps. It is thirty miles from York to Holland's River, at the pine fort called Gwillimbury, where the road ends: from thence you descend into Lake Simcoe, and having passed it there are two passages into Lake Huron—the one by the River Severn, which conveys the waters of Lake Simcoe into Gloucester Bay; the other by a small portage, a continuation of Yonge Street, to a small lake, which also runs into Gloucester Bay: this communication affords many advantages; merchandise from Montreal to Michilimackinac may be sent this way at ten or fifteen pounds less expense per ton, than by the route of the Grand or Ottawa River; and the merchandise from New York, to be sent up the North and Mohawk rivers for the north-west trade, finding its way into Lake Ontario at Oswego (Fort Ontario), the advantage will certainly be felt of transporting goods from Oswego to York, and from thence across Yonge

Street, and down the waters of Lake Simcoe into Lake Huron, in preference to sending it by Lake Erie. [This street was named from Sir George Yonge, a member of the Imperial Government, temp. Geo. III. He was of a distinguished Devonshire family.]

*Yonge Township*, in the County of Leeds, is the tenth township in ascending the River St. Lawrence.

*York County*, consists of two ridings, the east and west. The east riding is bounded on the east by the westernmost line of the County of Durham; on the south by Lake Ontario, until it meets the eastern boundary of a tract of land belonging to the Mississauga Indians; on the west by the easternmost boundary line of the said tract, running north 16 deg. west, the distance of 28 miles, thence north 74 deg. east, 14 miles, thence south 16 deg. east, 16 miles to the southern boundary of the lands belonging to the Indians, and thence along the said tract parallel to Lake Ontario, until it meets the north-westernmost boundary of the County of Durham. The west riding of the County of York is bounded on the east by the westernmost line of a tract of land belonging to the Mississauga Indians, running north 45 deg. west, to the River La Tranche (to be called the Thames); on the south by Burlington Bay and the carrying-place leading through the Mohawk village, to where it intersects the River La Tranche, or Thames; and thence up that river to the north-westernmost boundary of a tract of land belonging to the Mississauga Indians. The boundaries of this county were established by proclamation the 16th July, 1792. It sends, in conjunction with the County of Durham and the first riding of the County of Lincoln, one representative to the Provincial Parliament. [In the Second Edition, instead of "the eastern boundary of a tract of land, &c.," the description reads thus, "the eastern boundary of Toronto township, which, with the Mississauga tract,\* gives its western limits; and on the north by Holland's

\*The following is the text of the Instrument finally surrendering the Mississauga tract. (It used to be said that the whole tract was obtained by the Crown for the sum of ten shillings. It will be seen that this was a consideration named simply *pro forma*. The object of the document was to quiet the title of the Crown, the original deed having been imperfectly filled up. The paper asserts, it will be observed, that "divers good and valuable considerations" had been received: it is not specified, however, what these were, the original document here showing a blank):—THIS INDENTURE made at the River Credit, on Lake Ontario, on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Five, between William Claus, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent-General and Deputy Inspector-General of Indians and of their affairs, for and in behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King, of the one part, and the Principal Chiefs, Warriors and People of the Mississauga Nation of Indians, for and in the name of the said Nation of the other part. WHEREAS on the twenty-third day of September, in the year

River, Lake Simcoe, and Talbot River, until it meets the north-westernmost boundary of the County of Durham. The west riding of the County of York is bounded on the east by the townships of King, Vaughan, and York; on the south by the Lake Ontario, Burlington Bay, and Dundas Street; on the west by the London district; and on

of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-seven, at the Carrying Place at the head of the Bay of Quinté, it was agreed between the Honorable Sir John Johnson, Baronet, on the part of our said Lord the King, and Wabukanyne, Neace, and Pakquam, Principal Chiefs and War Chiefs of the said Mississagua Nation; two of which said Chiefs, that is to say, Wabukanyne and Neace, are now dead; that they the last mentioned Principal Chiefs would for divers good and valuable considerations received by them for and on account of their said Nation from our said Lord the King, duly convey all their right and title to a certain Tract or Parcel of Land hereinafter described, to our said Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors for ever. And WHEREAS in pursuance of that agreement a certain Instrument hereunto annexed was made at the said Carrying Place, bearing date the day and year last aforesaid, signed and sealed by the said Wabukanyne, Neace, and Pakquam, for the purpose of conveying the said Tract or Parcel of Land to our said Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors as aforesaid, which said Instrument did not ascertain or describe the Parcel or Tract of Land meant and intended to be conveyed thereby, and was and is in other respects defective and imperfect. Now this Indenture witnesseth that for carrying into execution the said agreement made on the said Twenty-third day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-seven, and in consideration thereof, and for the more effectually securing and conveying to our said Lord the King the said Tract or Parcel of Land so agreed to be conveyed to him as aforesaid, and for the consideration of Ten Shillings of good and lawful money in hand paid to them by the said William Claus, Esq., for and on account of our said Lord the King, the receipt whereof by the said Principal Chiefs, Warriors, and People of the Mississagua Nation as aforesaid, is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, aliened, released and confirmed, and by these Presents do grant, bargain, alien, release and confirm unto our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors, all that Tract or Parcel of Land commencing on the east bank of the south outlet of the River Etobicoke; thence up the same, following the several windings and turnings of the said river, to a Maple Tree blazed on four sides, at the distance of three miles and three quarters in a straight line from the mouth of the said river; thence north sixty-eight degrees east fourteen miles; thence south twenty-two degrees east, twenty-eight miles more or less, to Lake Ontario; thence westerly along the water's edge of Lake Ontario to the eastern bank of the south outlet of the River Etobicoke, being the place of beginning, containing two hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and eighty acres, together with all the Woods and Waters thereon lying and being, and all the advantages, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever to the said Tract or Parcel of Land belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the issues and profits of all and singular the said premises and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of them the said Principal Chiefs, Warriors, and People of the Mississagua Nation for themselves, and for and in the name of their whole Nation, in and to all and singular the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances, save and except the Fishery in the said River Etobicoke, which they the said Chiefs, Warriors, and People expressly reserve for the sole use of themselves and the Mississagua Nation: To have and to hold all and singular the said Tract or Parcel of Land, hereditaments, and premises in and by these presents released and confirmed unto our Sovereign Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors for ever, and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever. And also that His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors as aforesaid, shall and may at all times for ever hereafter peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, possess, and enjoy all and singular the said Tract or Parcel of Land with the appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof, without trouble, hindrance, molestation, interruption, or disturbance of them the said Principal Chiefs, Warriors, and People of the Mississagua Nation, or any of them, their Heirs or Successors, or any other person or per-

the north by the County of Simcoe. It sends, in conjunction, &c." In a note on a former page, a copy of the surrender of the Mississauga tract to the Crown has been given. In the subdivision of counties the proper signification of "riding," *i. e.*, "thriding," third part, is ignored.]

*York* is about 43 deg. and 35 min. of north latitude, and is the present seat of Government of Upper Canada. It is most beautifully situated within an excellent harbour of the same name, made by a long peninsula which confines a basin of water sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet. On the extremity of the peninsula, which is called Gibraltar Point, are commodious stores and block-houses, which command the entrance to the harbour. On the mainland, opposite to the point, is the garrison, situated in a fork made by the harbour and a small rivulet which, being improved by sluices, affords an easy access for boats to go up to the stores. The barracks being built on a knoll, are well situated for health, and command a delightful prospect of the lake to the west, and of the harbour to the east. The Government house is about two miles above the garrison, near the head of the harbour, and the town is increasing rapidly: the River Don empties itself into the harbour a little above the town, running through a marsh which when drained will afford most beautiful and fruitful meadows. This has already been commenced in a small degree, which will no doubt encourage further attempts. The long beach or peninsula, which affords a most delightful ride, is considered so healthy by the Indians that they resort to it whenever indisposed; and so soon as the bridge over the Don is finished, it will, of course, be most generally resorted to, not only for pleasure but as the most convenient road to the heights of Scarborough. The ground which has been prepared for the Government house is situated between the town and the River Don, on a most beautiful spot, the vicinity of which is well suited for gardens and a park. The oaks are in general large; the soil is excellent, and well watered with creeks, one

sons lawfully claiming or to claim by from or under them or any of them. In witness whereof we have hereunto affixed our marks and seals the day and year above written, having first heard this Instrument openly read and rehearsed in our own language, and fully approved by ourselves and our Nation.

(Signed.) W. Claus, Dep. Supt.-General, on behalf of the Crown. [L. S.]

Chechalk, Quenepenon, Wabukanyne, Okemapenegse, Wabenose, Kebonacense, Osenego, Acheton. [Each has his totem traced.]

Present at the Execution and Delivery of this Instrument, and witnesses thereto: John Williams, Captain, 49th Regiment; John Brackenbury, Ensign, 49th Regiment; P. Selby, Assistant Secretary, I. A.; I. B. Rousseau.

of which, by means of a short dam, may be thrown into all the streets of the town. Vessels of all sizes may be conveniently built here, and a kind of terrace or second bank in front of the town, affords an excellent situation for a rope walk. The remains of the old French Fort Toronto stand a little to the westward of the present garrison, and the River Humber discharges itself into Lake Ontario about two miles and a half west of that: on this river and the Don are excellent mills, and all the waters abound in fish. In winter the harbour is frozen, and affords excellent ice for the amusement of northern countries, driving in traineaux. The climate of York is temperate, and well sheltered from the northerly winds by the high lands in the rear. The Yonge Street leads from hence to Lake Simcoe, and the Dundas Street crosses the rear of the town. [In the Second Edition the following passages are omitted: "Which (*i.e.*, the garrison creek), being improved by sluices, affords an easy access for boats to go up to the stores. The ground set apart for the Government house is situated on a most beautiful spot, the vicinity of which is well suited for gardens and a park. The oaks are in general large; the soil is excellent, and well watered with creeks, one of which, by means of a short dam, may be thrown into all the streets of the town." The sluicing of the garrison creek, and the transformation of a stream to the east into a reservoir for the supply of water to be "thrown into all the streets of the town," are curious but bold ideas. Was the latter stream that in the ravine which now forms part of St. James's cemetery? In the second edition the Government house is stated to be "about two miles from the east end of the town, at the entrance of the harbour." This was the residence destroyed when the magazine exploded in 1813. The bridge over the Don is spoken of as finished, *i.e.*, a floating bridge near the outlet of the river. The name "York" was conferred on the town in honour of the King's second son, Frederick, Duke of York. On the 27th of August, 1793, a royal salute was fired in the harbour, to celebrate a success recently gained by the troops under the command of the Duke in Holland, and "to commemorate the naming of this harbour from his English title, YORK."

*York Township*, is in the east riding of the County of York, and lies to the west of Scarborough, having the River Humber for its western limit: its front is principally occupied by a long sandy beach, which forms the harbour. The rest of the township in front is open to Lake Ontario.

SKETCH OF THE LENGTH AND CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE FOLLOWING LAKES IN  
UPPER CANADA, BY ESTIMATION.

LAKES.	Greatest Length in Miles.	Circumference following the Shores.
Erie.....	200	610
George.....	25	58
Huron.....	250	1100
Michigan.....	260	945
Ontario.....	160	450
St. Clair.....	30	100
Superior.....	410	1525

TABLE OF LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES, FROM THE INFORMATION HITHERTO  
RECEIVED.

PLACES.	North Latitude.			West Longitude.		
	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Deg.	Min.	Sec.
Detroit.....	42	38	0	81	40	
Do. River's Mouth.....	41	52				
Erie Fort.....	42	53	17			
Grand Remou.....	44	50				
Kingston.....	44	8	9	75	41	
Landguard.....	42	7	15			
Long Point, Carrying Place.....	41	39	21			
Michilimackinac.....	45	48	34			
Michigan Lake, South end.....	41	8				
Manitou Islands.....	44	46				
Niagara.....	43	15	47	78	25	
Oswego.....	43	20	0	75	43	
Ontario Lake, head of.....	43	47	3			
St. Regis.....	45					
York.....	43	35		50	29	

SKETCH OF THE ISLANDS IN THE FOLLOWING LAKES OF UPPER CANADA.

*Lake Erie.*—Bass Islands, Isle Bois Blanc, Isle Celeron, Cunningham's Island, East Sister, Grosse Island, Middle Island, Middle Sister, St. George's Island, Ship Island, Turtle Island, West Sister.

*Lake Huron.*—La Cloche, Duck Islands, Flat Islands, Grosse Isle, Isle Traverse, Manitou Islands, Michilimackinac, Prince William's Island, St. Joseph Island.

*Lake Ontario.*—Amherst Island, Isle La Barque, Carleton Island, Isle de Petit Cataragui, Cedar Island, Isle Cauchois, Isle au Cochon, Isle du Chêne, Duck Islands, Duck Islands, Isle La Force or La Forté, Isle au Forêt, Gage Island, Grand Isle, Gull Island, Howe Island, Nicholas Island, Orphan Island, Isle De Quinté, Isle Tonti, Petite Isle Tonti, Isle aux Tourtes, Wolfe Island, Wapoose Island.



*Lake St. Clair.*—Island Chenal Ecarté, Harsen's Island, Hay Island, Peach Island, Thompson's Island.

*Lake Superior.*—Isle Grange, Isle de Minatte, Michipicoten, Isle Montreal, Paté Island, Isles aux Rables, White Fish Island.

FINIS.

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#### POSTSCRIPT.

Since the foregoing notes have come from the press, the Editor is informed that the Dundas Street has been considerably improved between the head of Lake Ontario and York, and that the Government has contracted for the opening of it from that city to the head of the Bay of Quinté, a distance of 120 miles; as well as for causewaying of the swamps and erecting the necessary bridges; so that it is hoped in a short time there will be a tolerable road from Quebec to the capital of the Upper Province.

Lands have been appropriated in the rear of York as a refuge for some French royalists, and their settlement has commenced.

In consequence of the increase of population, and for other reasons, an Act of the Provincial Parliament has lately passed for the further division of the Province, by which the districts are divided into twice their late number. Nineteen covered waggons with families came in to settle in the vicinity of the County of Lincoln about the month of June last, and the facility with which some of these people travel, particularly in crossing the small rivers, deserves to be noticed. The body of their waggons is made of close boards, and the most clever have the ingenuity to caulk the seams, and so by shifting off the body from the carriage, it serves to transport the wheels and the family.

The salt springs in the vicinity of the Trent have not proved so productive as, from the first report of them, it was hoped they would.



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